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Maine Demands True Ads; $3,500,000,000 Tax; New Units in Singapore

The World's Day—April 24, 1941

In New England: Truthful Advertising in Maine

The Maine House of Representatives passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to fraudulently advertise goods or services for sale. [Page 13.]

Organized labor asked the Bay State Legislature to provide jobless insurance benefits for persons who quit work voluntarily. [Details of this and other State House news: Page 14.]

Conflict between rival wings of the labor movement in Boston increased over organization of marine and shipyard workers. [Page 14.]

Civil defense officials from several New England states conferred at Boston. [Page 13.]

Forest fire hazard in Massachusetts was reduced but not eliminated by showers. [Page 13.]

Lack of further supply of many skilled workers for defense industries drives Massachusetts employers to resourceful expedients. [Page 1.]

Washington: Taxes of $3,500,000,000 Asked

Secretary Morgenthau asked Congress for $3,500,000,000 new taxes, greater defense production, reduced non-defense spending, and safeguards against profiteering. [Financial Page.]

Col. Stephen J. Chamberlin, a General Staff witness, told Senate investigators that the Army's construction program had been brought up to schedule so that quarters would be ready for all of the 1,418,000 men expected to be mobilized by July 1.

Only about 175,000 Federal jobs out of a total of around 1,175,000 will remain outside of Civil Service after June 30 under the executive order signed by President Roosevelt yesterday applying to about 125,000 positions in all branches of the government.

Wayne Coy of Indiana has been appointed by President Roosevelt as his special assistant and liaison officer between the White House and the Office of Emergency Management. Mr. Coy, who has been assistant to Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, will take over the duties performed by William H. McReynolds, Presidential administrative assistant, who will now confine himself to personnel matters.

Secretary Perkins turned over the 23-day-old soft coal stoppage to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board for settlement following the collapse of efforts to bring the southern soft coal producers and the United Mine Workers Union into wage negotiations in New York last night. [Page 7.]

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved a $228,251,828 allotment for nonmilitary activities of the War Department, including river and harbor development and flood control work. The measure included $6,979,600 more than the House approved, but was $43,762,833 under last year's appropriation.

The House completed congressional action on a measure to authorize a second $150,000,000 appropriation for defense housing, by accepting a Senate amendment raising the maximum unit cost from $3,000 to $3,500.

In Orient: Singapore Reinforced by British Units

In the Far East, Britain heavily reinforced the main body of Australian troops which reached Singapore on Feb. 28. Dispatches from the British Naval stronghold said that a big transport ship—perhaps the former Trans-Atlantic liner Queen Mary—arrived there with a "formidable" contingent of fighting men.

Domei, Japanese news agency, broadcast a report that "a secret military agreement between England and the Chungking (Chinese) Government would appear to have been concluded for the defense of Burma."

National: Teachers' 'Isms' a Private Affair

New York (AP)—The Board of Education defeated by a 5-to-2 vote a resolution designed to require teachers and other Board employees to state under oath whether they were now or ever had been members of the "Communist, Nazi or Fascist Parties."

San Jose, Costa Rica (AP)—President Calderon Guardia left today by airplane for the International Sixaola River bridge, on the Panama border, to meet Panama's President, Arnulfo Arias, and conclude an agreement ending the Costa Rica-Panama border dispute.

Air: British Pilots Bomb Nazi Battleships

Germany's battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were reported by the British to have been hit during frequent raids on the harbor at Brest. [Page 4.]

British pilots swung their bombers wide over German territory, scoring direct hits on a large Nazi power plant in Northwestern Germany, bombing targets in Nazi-occupied Netherlands, at Le Havre and Brest, and attacking Nazi shipping. [Page 4.]

A third successive night of Luftwaffe attacks on the British port of Plymouth caused new damage and casualties.

A British submarine sank a heavily laden oil tanker of more than 10,000 tons attempting to pass the blockade, the Admiralty announced.

Africa: British Bombing of Tripoli Gigantic

Damage at Tripoli, North African Axis bridgehead which was shelled by naval units of the British Fleet April 21, was estimated to be higher than previously reported by the Admiralty in London. Naval officers called the bombardment one of the heaviest of its kind in history. [Page 4.]

No changes in land positions apparently have taken place in North Africa. The British Middle East Command reported merely patrol activity around Tobruk and Salum.

Axis warplanes claimed heavy bombing attacks on the harbor of Tobruk, where British forces were still reported holding out.

Balkans: British Setback Hit by Australian Bloc

British reverses in Greece have brought criticism in Australia, where the majority of one held by the Menzies Government makes the Administration dependent on the tacit support of the Labor opposition. [Page 6.]

Thermopylae Pass, to which the British forces had been driven in the southern sweep of the Germans, appeared to be still in British hands. [Page 1.]

German attack had momentarily eased off, giving the British and Greeks time to establish their front.

Germans claimed to have sunk 160,000 tons of Allied shipping in Greek harbors, allegedly transports loaded with troops.

Premier Churchill for the second time in three days asked Parliament to postpone a debate on the war until the Government could give a full and reasonable account of events. [Page 8.]

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To Recall Missionaries?

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 24 (AP)—Dr. Charles E. Maddrey of Richmond, Va., Executive Secretary of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, said last night that there was "an imminent possibility" of the removal of all Baptist missionaries from Occupied China by midsummer.

"The American Government has indicated to us that it expects open trouble in the East by then," he told the Virginia Baptist Woman's Missionary Union.

Maine Women Join Gas Station Ranks

By the Associated Press

PORTLAND, Maine, April 24

Hiring of young women as gasoline station attendants and for machine shop work was reported today as placements by the Maine Employment Service's Portland office reached an all-time high.

Fred A. Herron, office manager, said 302 persons were placed in jobs last week. In the entire month of April, 1940, placements totaled 305.

Mr. Herron said that large oil companies had asked his office to supply them with women for filling station work. The qualifications: Attractive, between the ages of 20 and 28, with no experience required.

Thirty women, Mr. Herron said, were engaged in making small castings and polishing parts for airplane motors at a Portland machine company which recently was awarded a $350,000 contract by an airplane manufacturing concern.

Clam Diggers Enlisted For Defense Work

Four clam diggers were recently turned into steel workers in a Massachusetts town by the urgencies of defense industry, while a brick mason there was made into a shipwright, it was related today by the State's Monthly Labor Report.

The market supply of metal tradesmen and of shipbuilding workers of various skills has simply disappeared, said the report. By July 1 some 15,000 to 20,000 more skilled workers will be needed by the manufacturers of machinery, electrical equipment, tools and ships.

Shortages in 60 different occupations were listed in the labor survey, which was compiled by the Massachusetts Division of Unemployment Compensation.

As further typical of the quick changes which are being made by industry, the report cited instances of auto mechanics, printers and wood turners being utilized as machine shop operators. A shipbuilding company is training ornamental iron workers to become second class shipfitters. A manufacturer of small tools is seeking former pocketbook makers.

Clam Diggers

As to the quartet of clam diggers who now grace the steel industry, they were enlisted to pinch hit for furnacemen no longer available. The clam diggers were taught one part of an operation for heating steel, and a good foreman then co-ordinated their efforts.

Up to date, the industrial shortages are confined to occupations requiring a high degree of skill. While the demand for unskilled and semi-skilled production workers is increasing, they can still be obtained without difficulty.

Scarcity, however, is now fore-

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Christianity: Its Role In Nazi Germany

Army finds it useful in maintaining morale but it is not vital, growing movement.

'Inside the War'

By Joseph C. Harsch
Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who is now in the United States

To many questions asked concerning Germany today there can be no categorical answers. But in answer to inquiries by readers of The Christian Science Monitor, in connection with the "Inside the War" series, it is possible to indicate some of the significant trends in the Third Reich.

Christianity

Question: Is it possible that Hitler and his regime have got the German people to think that they do not need God?

Miss Harriet S. Hagen,
Hoboken, N. J.

Question: Is it true that the German people are forbidden to believe in God as has been taught to them by the church, and if it is, do they not fear they are headed toward calamity by deviating from Christian principles?

Karl Gaslander,
Evanston, Illinois

Answer: The Nazi Party has attempted to substitute a pagan German cult for Christianity. But this has never been elevated into an official policy of the State and its success has been limited. The great majority of Germans are at least titular Christians and maintain some connection with one or another Christian church. The pagan movement has been more or less put aside during the war. The Army has always considered the Christian religion a useful means of sustaining the morale of troops in the field and Army regulations provide for regular, official services and observances. Since the beginning of the war Herr Hitler has mentioned God in his speeches with increasing frequence. However, there is a notable disinclination among German men to participate in civilian church services, a condition which dates back from before the beginning of the Hitler regime. One could hardly say that Christianity is a vital, advancing movement in Germany today. However, it is interesting that on the streets of Berlin last Christmas large crowds gathered around street musicians who played the old, familiar

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Allied Resistance in Balkans Inflicts Heavy Loss on Axis; U.S. to Extend Neutral Patrols

New plan expected to safeguard U. S. aid to Britain for first 1,000 miles.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—The United States prepared today to extend its air and naval neutrality patrol at least 1,000 miles out into the Atlantic as one immediate means of sheltering the shipment of American arms to Britain.

This plan, disclosed by Mayor Fiorella H. La Guardia of New York, American Chairman of the Joint Canadian-American Defense Board, in his speech at Ottawa yesterday, appeared to have ample confirmation in Washington today.

It represents one of several steps which the government has in readiness to meet the Nazi threat to choke off American aid by closing the shipping lanes of the North Atlantic.

This and other measures were today before a conference of the inner war cabinet which President Roosevelt summoned at the White House, attended by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Harry L. Hopkins, Co-ordinator of the lend-lease program.

Convoys Vs. Patrol

The White House emphasized that a neutrality patrol is not equivalent to convoying, since the function of the patrol is to spot warcraft and notify the Navy Department of their presence, while the function of the convoy is direct protection of ships by attack on enemy warcraft if necessary.

The net result of the neutrality patrol will likely, however, be similar. Its presence will aim to discourage any bringing of the war inside 1,000 miles of the most eastern point of the North American shore. Its information will be made available to British convoy ships.

The President's discussion with his Cabinet advisers today was understood to center upon the increasingly urgent problem of getting war materials to Britain, and it appears certain that if present measures are inadequate, larger steps will be taken. Mr. Roosevelt has said that unless the products from the American arsenal actually reach the battle line, the Nation's defense is rendered futile.

Defense Developments

Meanwhile today numerous developments affecting various phases of the defense program were announced.

The War Department completed plans for a new $1,500,000,000 chain

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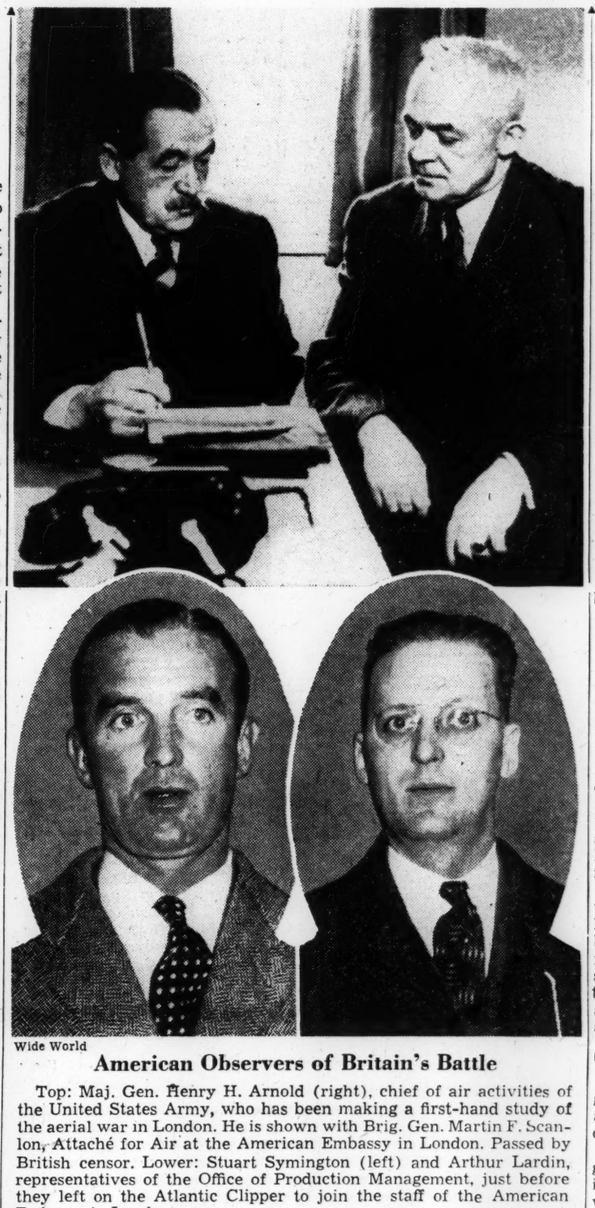

Wide World

American Observers of Britain's Battle

Top: Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold (right), chief of air activities of the United States Army, who has been making a first-hand study of the aerial war in London. He is shown with Brig. Gen. Martin F. Scanlon, Attaché for Air at the American Embassy in London. Passed by British censor. Lower: Stuart Symington (left) and Arthur Lardin, representatives of the Office of Production Management, just before they left on the Atlantic Clipper to join the staff of the American Embassy in London.

General Arnold received by King George: Page 9.

Lack of antitank guns given by Greeks as main reason for the collapse of army.

By the Associated Press

Thursday, April 24

British expeditionary troops were reported still holding defensive positions in the Thermopylae sector, 100 miles north of Athens. Whether they were fighting a rearguard action to check the German armies until the main British force has embarked from southern Greece, or whether there were intentions of a longer defense was not clear.

[In Washington Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, Greek Minister said his countrymen would assemble a new army on the island of Crete, present seat of the Greek Government, to continue the struggle against totalitarianism on land, sea, and in the air.]

German aviators pictured scenes of confusion as Nazi Stuka divebombers attacked British transports which they said were filled with troops.

Berlin sources asserted that at least 160,000 tons of shipping had already been sunk, and an official Greek communique acknowledged that assaults by waves of Stukas had inflicted "considerable damage to ships and other installations."

While the fall of Athens and the end of the 19-day-old battle of the Balkans appeared imminent, authoritative quarters in London insisted that the British troops still held their positions in the Thermopylae zone.

A British spokesman declared that reports that the British flank had been turned were without basis. He said it was "very doubtful," too, that the Germans had seized the island of Lemnos, near the Turkish-controlled Dardanelles, as was reported by one press agency.

German Claims

The German High Command gave few details of the struggle and made no claim to a major drive through the Allies' defenses.

"In a fight with British rearguards, we succeeded in breaking into Thermopylae positions, which were situated in especially favorable terrain," the German communiqué said.

"Between Larissa and Lamia, 30 British tanks were captured."

British Middle East headquarters in Cairo reported tersely that B. E. F. troops "yesterday were in contact with the enemy, but no important engagements took place."

Dispatches from Athens said that, despite the tidings from the battlefront, there was no indication of a mass exodus from the Hellenic capital, already abandoned by King George II and his Government, who fled yesterday to the Isle of Crete.

Reason for Collapse

Greece's High Command, explaining the collapse of the Greek armies in the northwest after they

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Intimate Message from Washington

U. S. Prepares for Still More Vigorous and Open Role in War as Peril to Democracy's Ideals Becomes More Apparent

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States is preparing for the next phase of the war.

It is evident that new and bold decisions are in the making but for the present measures by which the Government hoped Britain would be assured victory are proving inadequate and larger measures are not quite ready; more accurately, perhaps, events have not yet called those larger measures fully into being.

This means that American policy toward the war is again in transition and it is everywhere evident in the attitude of officials and in the atmosphere of the Capital that both the Government and the country are reappraising the trend of the war and what America's role, in its own interests, must be.

It is self-evident to every careful observer in Washington that while President Roosevelt may defer action, may defer crystallization of new policy for several days or a week, the next step will be in the direction of a more active, a more vigorous, a more all-out, a more open role in the war.

There is no serious doubt as to the way the President will move. The only point undisclosed is when and how the President will move.

Thus far every major Nazi advance—into Norway and Denmark, into the Low Countries, into France—together with every major Allied reverse have been followed by stronger determination and stronger action on the part of the United States to put its weight against the Nazis. Likewise, every such crisis has increased the unity within the country and strengthened the popular support of the President.

American Way Imperiled

There is a great deal of significance in this fact. It means that the American people realize that aid to Britain is neither sentimental nor all humanitarian and are alert to resisting the march of Nazi conquest because it threatens not Britain as such but because it imperils what both the United States and Britain stand for and live by. It is for this reason that the President rightly or wrongly believes it necessary to permit a sharp turn of the war to bring home to the Nation that measures adequate to an Anglo-American victory must be soon undertaken.

The President, as he said at his press conference this week, does have confidence that the British will hold out but it is only frank to add that he bases his confidence on fuller American aid than has yet been forthcoming.

The circumstances which cause the President and his closest Cabinet advisers to conclude that present measures are inadequate are these: defense production is not moving as fast as it needs to; completed armaments are continuing to pile up on the docks; deliveries are delayed because of lack of shipping and lack of protection; Greek and North African reverses, according to the Government's own reports, are affecting British morale more than many realize; Britain is finding it increasingly difficult to carry on a battle all over the world alone, increasingly hard to fight and maneuver on a dozen fronts and still win the campaign of the North Atlantic, without the winning of which the war is over.

Bold Measures in Prospect

No correspondent can, of course, forecast with certainty the next steps which Mr. Roosevelt will take but there is every indication that bold measures are in early prospect. Measures known to be under consideration are:

1. Declaration of total emergency. Ordinarily this would be tantamount to a declaration of war but because wars are no longer declared its purpose would be to give the Government the greatest possible authority and flexibility to act with respect to the war. It would be one method accentuating the full gravity of the situation and focusing public opinion with new force upon the final decision which has to be made. That decision is what distance the United States is prepared to go either to enable Britain to defeat Herr Hitler or to join with Britain to defeat him.

2. The placing of defense production on a full war-time basis, with no more monkeying around with delicate demands for priorities and "business as usual." This is particularly urged by Bernard Baruch, head of the War Industries Board in the last war and now a weekly visitor at the White House.

3. Use of the United States Navy in some form, either by transfer of more destroyers to Britain, by a greatly increased patrol of Atlantic waters or outright convoys of cargo ships to Britain in order to guarantee that arms from the American arsenal shall not rest peacefully and harmlessly on the wrong side of the ocean. The battle of the Atlantic is the decisive campaign in the war today. Many here believe that American Naval aid can alone be decisive in the Battle of the Atlantic.

It is under these circumstances that the United States is preparing for the next phase of the war.

Roscoe Drummond

Convoys Held Only Way To Safeguard War Aid

Ships for Britain—I

In his recent appeal for war materials from America, Prime Minister Winston Churchill said ships were the thing Britain needed most. Before the United States can adequately meet Britain's shipping requirements, many questions of national policy in regard to the convoying and building of ships remain to be cleared up. Some of these questions will be examined in a series of articles in The Christian Science Monitor on American Shipping Aid to Britain, of which this is the first.

By Harlan Trott
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Why are American factories running night and day?—to let Reichsführer Hitler's submarines litter the bottom of the Atlantic with ships?—or to give Britain's soldiers the tools to defend democracy?

This is the question sifting down from Nation-wide debate over whether the United States should convoy ships to Britain. Leaving aside those who were undecided, the question, "Should the United States Navy be used to guard ships carrying war materials to Britain?" showed 41 per cent for convoys and 50 per cent against, according to a recent Gallup poll.

But what is regarded as even more significant in view of the growing intensity of German drives on land and sea is the fact that 71 per cent of those who participated in this Nation-wide poll favored convoys "if it appears certain that Britain will be defeated unless we use our Navy to protect ships going to Britain."

Waiting for Public Opinion

Are there enough ships available to transport the increasing output of American factories overseas? How much tonnage does Britain actually need? How far can these needs be met by the re-allocation of ships now operating in less essential trades to the Atlantic? How many new ships does Britain require?

The answers can only be based on a careful survey. What the United States does about convoys will help to determine whether Britain can survive with the ships now afloat or actually building.

Typical of the opinions put forth in the Gallup survey was the statement, "There's no use making war

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Religion

By Arthur H. Compton
Natural Scientist and Nobel Prize Winner

If religion fades, freedom and democracy wither. If religious faith is reborn, we have the first guarantee of the perpetuation of our democracy. Every church and every synagogue becomes a sentinel of liberty. A strong church is the defender of freedom because it breeds the faith that makes men free.

From "This Week" magazine, April 13, 1941

Allied Resistance in Balkans Inflicted Big Loss on Axis

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 24—Two important objectives have been in some measure attained by forces of the Empire in Greece, according to observers in military circles here. These are the serious losses inflicted on the Germans and a serious delaying of their plans.

These are indeed negative gains, but they are of practical value, making the best of the tragic situation into which the Nazis' masterly and strategic use of their mechanized army forced the Allies.

With this army the Axis seeks to defeat the British Navy on the land—by making a drive to secure bases essential to naval maintenance and so attempting to force the Mediterranean fleet out of this well-nigh landlocked sea.

Therefore it is of the utmost importance, not only to the British but also to the Greeks and the other Allies, that these key points essential to Allied victory should be held and kept in effective working order at all costs.

North African Campaign

That consideration makes the Imperial operations in North Africa as important to the Greeks themselves as the current military events in their own invaded country. For they are forced to recognize that while there never have been proper ingredients for an Allied victory in the Balkan cauldron, there is undiminished hope of a successful Allied offensive being prepared in the course of time elsewhere.

That Greece's only hope of succor lies in this being done is indicated by the Government's move to Crete. In order to gain necessary time for a process that becomes increasingly a question of production, especially by the United States, the Greeks have to sacrifice their soil in the delaying action now being fought with

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Motor Vehicles Are Found Closely Linked to Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—A panel discussion by motor vehicle commissioners from several states and high state police officials on "traffic control and national defense" featured today's sessions of the twelfth annual Safety Convention and Exposition, which will close at the Pennsylvania Hotel tomorrow.

Carroll E. Mealey, New York State Motor Vehicle Commissioner, presided at the panel, in which Otto Messner, Secretary of State in charge of motor vehicle administration for Pennsylvania; Maj. John A. Warner, Superintendent of New York State Police, and George Beane, Chief of the Divipion of Motor Vehicles, Rhode Island, participated.

"The motor vehicle in relation to defense must be considered both from the viewpoint of supplying our armies in the field and also to be used in case of invasion when evacuation of our larger cities would have to be undertaken," Mr. Messner declared. "That the War Department is considering the commercial motor vehicle seriously is not idle talk."

Major Warner said complete liaison existed in this State between the military and civil police authorities, and that preparations have been laid to insure the smooth flow of traffic should the United States become an active participant in the war.

Mr. Beane said the training of young men in the operation of motor vehicles by state licensing authorities, schools, and other organizations was meeting a great defense need, providing the army with thousands of skilled drivers.

Other convention sessions explored, among other subjects, adequate provision by management of safe working conditions for employees, accident prevention and first aid in public schools, the Coast Guard's role in national defense, and safety in the field of recreation.

Harry H. Judson, Personnel Department of the Brooklyn Edison Company, urged that management equip its factories with the newest devices and equipment to prevent injuries to employees. He called for more extensive research into ways and means of keeping workers from personal contact in the operation of dangerous machines.

Alice Danaher, principal of the Elizabeth Browning Junior High School, recommended presentation of safety education in as dramatic a manner as possible through the use of moving pictures, art, contest and field strips. She urged the wholehearted co-operation of parents in these safety programs.

Chrysler to Make Anti Aircraft Guns

DETROIT, April 24 (AP)—Chrysler Corporation announced yesterday it had placed initial orders for machinery to manufacture 40-millimeter rapid-firing anti-aircraft guns for the United States Navy. It expects to get into production on a 300-guns-a-month schedule early next year.

The gun, described in the company statement as one of the world's most effective weapons for combating dive bombers, is automatic, firing 120 shots a minute.

Parts for the weapon are to be made in various Chrysler plants, including those at New Castle, Ind., and Dayton, Ohio, with final assembly in Detroit.

United Planes to Cover 85,000 Miles a Day

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—United Air Lines is increasing its flight schedules to average 85,000 miles a day for 1941, compared with 74,000 in 1940, Harold Gray, Traffic Vice-President, announced yesterday.

By mid-summer United expects to be flying 100,000 miles a day, or well above the 1941 average. Air line business curves sharply upward when summer vacation travel comes along.

Wonders of Research: Meet the Robot Miner

New device makes Nevada 'ghost town' forget the colorful gold seekers of 75 years ago.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Little Dayton, Nevada, "ghost town" on the edge of the famed Comstock Lode region, has suddenly awakened to find itself caught in the speed of a modern gold rush.

With scarcely time to recall its crowds of picturesque gold seekers 75 years ago, Dayton is being introduced to a modern "electric miner" which can take 19 tons of gold bearing gravel at one "bite." Twenty thousand tons of gravel—40,000,000 pounds—can be mined in one three-shift, 24-hour working day by this machine, according to W. K. Cates, Westinghouse engineer. That's more "pay dirt" than 1,000 average old time miners could turn over with pick and shovel, and wash or pan in their crude sluice boxes in a week.

The "electric miner," operated by a six-man crew, is really two machines. One is a gold recovery plant which contains the washing and jigging apparatus that gleans the flakes of gold from the gangue. The other machine is a "walking dragline" which resembles a power shovel.

The dragline, like a brawny miner with his shovel, scoops gravel from stream bed or hillside. But where the miner scooped up a few pounds in each shovel, the dragline bucket lifts more than 14 cubic yards in each bite." The bucket is big enough to hold a roadster.

Replacing the old gold pan, the sluice box and "riffles" (by which the hand miner captured gold flakes with quicksilver), is the gold recovery plant.

Here the sand and gravel passes into a steel cylinder "sieve" through which the heavier particles fall onto jigs or "shakers." From the concentrate left after constant shaking, the gold is removed by mercury which combines with it to form amalgam. Later, the mercury is removed as vapor in a process of heating and the remaining gold, after treatment, is shipped under guard to the United States mint in San Francisco.

© Sport & General; Wide World; American Museum of Natural History; © Harris & Ewing

Gold Mining—Machine-Age Style

Upper: Gold dredge in operation near Dayton, Nev., which equals in 24 hours the amount of work done by hand-miners in a week. Center left: Washing out milled gold before removing it from the gangue with mercury. Inset: An oldtime prospector panning for gold. Lower left: A piece of 24-carat gold weighing 3¾ ounces from the Mother Lode district of Nevada County, California. Lower right: Pouring molten gold into molds that will cast gold bars, preparatory to shipment.

Cosmic Rays

When primary cosmic rays (electric charges), produced high above the atmosphere, start toward the earth they bump into atoms in the air and cause flashes lasting a minute (perhaps a millionth) part of a second which are called mesotrons. A mesotron by definition is a particle intermediate in mass between a positive proton and a negative electron.

From recent studies of the nature of the production of mesotrons, Dr. Arthur Compton, Professor of Physics at the University of Chicago, told the American Philosophical Society meeting in Philadelphia that cosmic rays were evidently protons, or positive charges.

Dr. Compton came to the conclusion through the use of a camera and a device known as a cloud chamber which were carried aloft in an airplane.

To study cosmic rays the chamber, made of glass, is placed between the yokes of a magnet. As mesotrons caused by the rays shoot through the chamber a mechanism automatically expels the air which causes condensation and globules of water to form on the ionized particles which mark the path of the mesotrons. Since the path of the mesotron is more nearly like that of a positive proton charge whose path shows little curvature or deflection by the magnet, it is thought to indicate the positive proton nature of the cosmic ray.

Horizontal Wells

Horizontal oil wells laid like spokes around the bottom of a vertical shaft may restore old oil fields to activity and may make oil in shallow fields more readily available.

Drilled into an outcrop in an old field in Ohio, where no oil could be recovered by vertical drilling, according to engineers, a horizontal well produced oil at a greater rate than the combined total of the 50 nearest producing vertical wells.

The advantage of horizontal drilling, according to the Scientific American, is that instead of having only a small portion of the well in the oil formation, the entire length of the well is in the formation, thereby increasing the production.

"Blackout" Factory

All set for a "blackout," if need be, is a windowless factory with automatically controlled heat, light and noise which permits office and precision workers to share the same five-acre room with 70 electric and gas-fired furnaces, built by the Simmons Saw and Steel Company in Fitchburg, Mass.

Furnace fumes are expelled through underground tunnels and other hot air is removed through 40 roof ventilators, while a heavily insulated acoustic roof and walls of brick faced by sound-absorbing cinder block fit like an airtight box around the entire room.

This type of building makes it possible to co-ordinate under one roof all the metal-working operations required to convert raw steel into finished cutting tools in a straight line production which results, it is claimed, in increasing production efficiency by 10 to 50 per cent.

U. S. and Canada Said to Plan Defense 1,000 Miles in Atlantic

OTTAWA, April 24 (AP)—Defense of North American waters up to 1,000 miles off the Canadian and United States coasts both in the Atlantic and Pacific is provided in plans of the United States-Canada Permanent Joint Defense Board, the American chairman, Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York, declared here yesterday.

The Canadian Press said that some Dominion quarters tied this in with an earlier remark by Mr. La Guardia to interpret it as a forecast of United States convoy duty half way across the Atlantic.

As he arrived to address a St. George's Day luncheon of the Canadian Club and Canadian Federation of Mayors, Mr. La Guardia was asked if he could give any indication of how far the United States would go in convoying war supplies bound for England.

"Watch my speech today," he replied, according to Canadian Press. "There will be a line in it that will give you the whole answer."

Then Mr. La Guardia, who flew to Ottawa yesterday morning after meeting President Roosevelt in Washington the previous day and flew back to New York yesterday afternoon, informed the luncheon:

"Off-shore defense, as we understand it, is to defend our shores at three hours' distance from the farthest point of either the Canadian or the United States coast.

"And when I say three hours, I mean three hours by airplane doing 333 miles an hour. That is our St. George's Day message to the people of England."

The Canadian Press said that Mr. La Guardia would not amplify the statement but emphasized later that the "333 miles an hour" was "very important."

He would not say specifically whether the limit might be measured from Newfoundland, where the United States has a defense base less than 2,000 miles from the Irish coast, but he said the Atlantic coast limit would be fixed from "the most eastern point at which we have bases."

The Mayor stressed that defense not only meant the North American coasts but "off-shore defense as well."

Red Cross Limits Work In Camps to U. S. Citizens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—Only women who are American citizens will henceforth be permitted to work with the Red Cross Motor Corps and the Red Cross Canteen Service, according to a restriction voted yesterday at the annual convention of the American Red Cross.

Action was taken on the ground that women who drive ambulances in and out of Army cantonments might have an opportunity to report on troop movements. Volunteers in the Canteen Corps would probably be working with the military services, it was pointed out.

The citizenship requirement will not affect women who are doing knitting, sewing and bandage-rolling. Such products are always carefully inspected before they are sent abroad.

Red Cross women delegates also voted to assume responsibility for furnishing and equipping cantonment convalescent hospital recreation rooms. Women volunteers in chapters near cantonments will be asked to obtain games, new magazines, curtains, rugs, pianos, and other furnishings until such time as military authorities are able to supply them, Mrs. Dwight Davis, National Director of Volunteer Special Services announced.

Speaking at a general session of the convention, Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, commended the Red Cross for its part in building up army morale, which he described as "the highest of any military group I have ever seen." The Red Cross, General Marshall said, has been chiefly instrumental in keeping lines of communication open between Army men and their families at home.

"You form through your field service and your home service, an indispensable link between the Navy and 'the folks back home,'" Admiral C. W. Nimitz, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, United States Navy, told the 2,000 delegates.

Eliot Wadsworth a member of the Central Committee, announced that the Red Cross had purchased an old skating rink in Alexandria, Va., to relieve congestion at national headquarters buildings in Washington.

232,000 in Navy Allowed by Bill

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 24

President Roosevelt signed into law yesterday a bill increasing the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy from 191,000 to 232,000 and empowering the President to increase it further to 300,000 whenever a sufficient emergency existed.

The measure permits an increase in the Marine Corps enlisted strength from 27,497 to 46,400 with an emergency maximum of 60,000.

The Navy commissioned officer strength would be increased from 7,562 to 12,760 and that of the Marine Corps from 1,512 to 2,552.

Budapest Premier Extends Decrees Of Anti-Semitism

BUDAPEST, April 24 (AP)—Premier Laszlo de Bardossy, in his first speech before Parliament since he took leadership of the Government, announced today a third anti-Semitic decree which will exclude Jews entirely from social, political, and religious activities in the Nation.

No details were given concerning the law, which the late Premier Paul Teleki drafted but never effected.

Amid applause Mr. Bardossy expressed gratitude to Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, "who made it possible for this people to shake off the chains of the Trianon" (Hungary's Treaty of Versailles).

He said Hungary's foreign policy would be based upon friendship with the Axis and "collaboration" with the new order in Europe.

The downfall of Yugoslavia, Mr. Bardossy asserted, was provoked by the Serbs themselves, and he declared Hungary was "in perfect harmony with Germany and Italy" in the liquidation of Yugoslavia.

Sir Nevile a Colonel

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Sir Nevile Henderson, Britain's last Ambassador to Berlin, has been appointed a Colonel in the Home Guard, it is announced.

Since his recall from Germany at the outbreak of the war, Sir Nevile has been Diplomatic Adviser to the Home Office.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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U. S. and Canada Plan Closer Postwar Ties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—The Canadian and United States Governments are preparing for the most far-reaching postwar economic solidarity.

Plans for future collaboration go far beyond the agreement already announced by President Roosevelt and the Dominion Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King.

While discussions which are now going forward rule out any political union, they contemplate a mutual association which would, in effect, tend to bring Canada and the United States as close together as are Britain and Canada today.

Canada is autonomous in its relationship to the British Empire. It will be autonomous in its relationship to the United States.

But within the circumference of complete independence the projects of common action which the President and the Prime Minister have already accepted in principle forecast a virtual customs union and free trade area between the two countries.

The understanding between the Western Hemisphere spokesman of the British Empire and the United States is already well advanced and embraces these points:

1. Large-scale co-operation by the United States to share the tasks of postwar Canadian reconstruction.

2. Substantial American financing in behalf of Canada of a program of highway construction, public works and related projects designed to absorb the postwar shocks to Canadian economy.

3. The fullest assistance by the United States to avert postwar Canadian depression on the ground that since Canada is one of the best customers the United States has, its prosperity and continued purchasing power are as valuable to American recovery as that of any of its largest States.

Tariff Reductions

4. A prospective scaling down of tariff barriers mutually beneficial to both countries, one result of which would be to give the United States the same advantages extended to the British Empire itself. In other words, an abolition, as far as the United States is concerned, of preferential Empire tariffs adopted at the Ottawa Conference in 1933.

5. An assurance, already given by the United States, that the large quantities of machinery and other industrial equipment which will be shipped to Canada immediately under the lend-lease program to advance arms production, will be allowed to remain in Canada and be adapted to the country's reconstruction needs.

6. An exchange stabilization agreement which would peg the Canadian and American dollar and the closest collaboration between Canadian and American banking.

Negotiations Under Way

Negotiations to realize all of these objectives are in full progress and it is the tremendous significance of these discussions which will alone take President Roosevelt to Canada next month, if he can possibly get away from Washington.

The agreement for industrial co-operation under the lend-lease program, announced at Hyde Park last week end by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. King, did no more than hint at the larger plans under discussion.

As evidenced by the activities of the joint Canadian-American Defense Board of which Mayor Fiorella H. La Guardia of New York is the American chairman, the United States is counting Canada as one of its chief aides in the whole program of hemisphere defense and as a main avenue of collaboration with the whole British Empire.

On the side of postwar economic reconstruction, the position of the Administration is that the United States can no more neglect the Dominion than it could overlook California or New York in its own postwar measures of cushioning the return of its economy to a peacetime basis.

What Plan Envisages

The implications of these negotiations are considerable. They forecast a notable drawing together into a closely knit economic unity the two most powerful Nations in the North American continent and will bring Canada fully into the orbit of the Western Hemisphere affairs. Even today Canada stands outside the Pan American Union. In effect they presuppose a virtual wiping out of the United States-Canadian border. They contemplate a vast widening of the free exchange of goods.

Tariff adjustments will be worked out slowly and carefully, recognizing that neither country wishes to subject even minority economic groups within its borders to sudden shocks. This will be particularly true wherein American and Canadian agriculture is competitive. There will undoubtedly be protests from groups on both sides of the border but officials here appear confident that differences can be effectively met and that the advantages will prove to be both so mutual and so evident that the prospective collaboration can be carried through.

Increasing Solidarity

Once this kind of economic and financial co-ordination is earnestly under way, other steps leading to increasing solidarity between the two Nations are likely to follow. It is a beginning toward a unity the full nature of which cannot be foreseen.

State Department officials who are most concerned with these developments make one thing very clear. There will be no desire and no attempt on the part of the United States, despite its stronger position, to impose politically or culturally upon its Canadian neighbor.

Washington recalls very well, indeed, the disaster which befell efforts in 1911 to attain a closer working relationship with the Canadians when an American statesman made a speech in which he advocated annexation. This precipitated a Dominion national election and forced out of office the Canadian Government with which America was then co-operating. That blunder, unrepresentative though it was of the intentions of either the American people or the American Government, took years to heal. It will not be repeated. It is farther from American thought today than it was in 1911.

The lend-lease collaboration, disclosed in the President Roosevelt-Mackenzie King agreement, represents not a beginning in this field but a crystallization of plans which have been worked on for several months. More may be expected.

McLean Again Heads The Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Robert McLean of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin began yesterday his fourth term as President of the Associated Press.

He was re-elected at a meeting of the Board of Directors, which also re-elected as first and second Vice-Presidents E. Lansing Ray of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and Stuart H. Perry of the Adrian (Mich.) Telegram.

Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press, was re-elected Secretary; Lloyd Stratton, Assistant Secretary, and L. F. Curtis, Treasurer.

Virginian Governor Gets Vermont Sirup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A group of high school students from Vermont presented Gov. James H. Price of Virginia, with a gift of maple sirup and a letter of good wishes from Gov. William H. Willis of Vermont.

In his letter, Governor Willis said he was presenting the Virginia governor with two of Vermont's finest products—its youth and its maple sirup. The youngsters, on an annual spring vacation trip, were in charge of the Rev. A. A. Ritchie, of Johnson, Vt.

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Army Plans Vast Expansion In Defense Plant Program

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—A vast new program of defense plant construction and expansion to cost approximately $1,500,000,000 has been drafted by the War Department, it was learned today, and is expected to reach the stage of contract negotiations in two weeks.

Almost doubling the $1,750,000,000 of defense plant construction already under contract, the new program is designed to:

1. Increase defense production capacity to the point where it will supply full combat equipment for an Army of 2,000,000 men, plus so-called "critical" or basic items for a force twice that size. Previous plans were based on furnishing full equipment for 1,400,000 men, plus "critical" items for 2,000,000.

2. Substantially boost the capacity for turning out munitions needed by the British, particularly in great numbers if it is eventually to start widespread offensive warfare against Germany.

OPM Approval Sought

The new program was understood to be awaiting approval by the Office of Production Management and, after that, by the President.

In authoritative quarters it was reported to call for construction of upwards of 30 ordnance factories; expansion of at least three existing bomber engine plants and dozens of other types of defense factories; construction of two new bomber fuselage frame factories, and the acquisition of two new bomber engine "capacities." The latter term would cover either new plants or the conversion to engine manufacture of plants which now produce some other type of equipment.

The program would be financed partially by funds recently allocated by President Roosevelt from the $7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation and partially by construction and expansion funds given to the Army directly by Congress.

Plane Production Stressed

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said that the program plans had been completed and should be cleared through various interested agencies in about two weeks. He confirmed that it would call for some substantial increases in airplane production capacity.

Other authorities said that emphasis was being placed on "heavy airplanes of the bomber type" and that this was done because "the only offensive air weapon is the heavy bomber."

Previously it had been reported that England was seeking large numbers of the big two and four-motored planes to step up her bombing thrusts at Germany and German-occupied portions of Europe.

The speed with which the program for increasing airplane facilities can be carried out will be determined largely, it was said, by the supplies of aluminum, magnesium, certain special steels and machine tools.

One production expert said that efforts to get the actual construction work under way, therefore, would be matched by a drive to build up tooling equipment and the output of aluminum, magnesium and special steels.

Sign Says, 'No Can Do'

Wide World

Chinese Good-Neighbor Hour

Gladys Low and Patricia Low will observe American customs in broadcasting the "Chinese Good Neighbor Hour" to the Orient over General Electric's shortwave station KGEI, as the sign indicates. KGEI is the only American radio station heard consistently in the Orient. It operates on a non-commercial basis.

California Senate Tables Health Insurance Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Proposed legislation in California designed to establish a state health insurance fund supported by a pay-roll tax has been tabled by the Senate Welfare and Institutions Committee and is not now expected to come further before the present Legislature.

Senator Robert W. Kenny of Los Angeles, who, with Senator John Harold Swan of Sacramento introduced the measure, said that it was intended only to implement national legislation to the same end, and that because such legislation was still inactive on the calendar of Congress, State legislation would be pointless at this time.

The California Senate has a great mass of work ahead of it, he added, and the health insurance fund proposal could wait.

The tabled measure is Senate Bill 645. An identical bill introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Vincent Thomas of San Pedro and John E. Cain of Sacramento is also likely to be tabled, in the opinion of Senator Kenny, because the Legislature is already starting to trim heavily its bill calendar comprising some 4,000 measures.

The health insurance measure was introduced in the shape of amendments to California's Unemployment Insurance Act. These proposed to change the name of the act to Social Insurance Act, place enforcement in the hands of the Commission charged with enforcement of the present law, and to tax employers and employees alike an amount equal to 1 per cent of each employee's wages. The amendments as written were purposed to go into effect Jan. 1, 1942, provided similar legislation had previously been enacted by Congress.

The two bills introduced in Senate and Assembly are known as "Governor's measures," although, as one of the introduicng Legislators pointed out, "some of us do not always see eye to eye with the Governor." He added that "in this case, we do."

Gov. Culbert L. Olson's legislative aids, with the assistance of other persons concerned with the Unemployment Insurance Act as it now stands, drafted the proposed changes.

If the legislation is permitted to lapse in committees of both legislative Houses at this session, as now appears likely, it cannot be considered again until the regular session in 1943, except through being included in the agenda of a possible but not certain specially-called session of the Legislature.

Britain to Buy Beans In Quantity in Canada

OTTAWA, Ont., April 23 (CP)—The Agriculture Department announced today advice had been received from Great Britain that the United Kingdom planned to purchase a quantity of beans in Canada through regular trade channels.

There was no indication as to the amount. The Department said sales would be made by bean dealers working with Canadian trade representatives in the United Kingdom.

Oklahoma Grass-Rooters Ask Sacrifice for All-Out Defense

DURANT, Okla., April 24 (AP)—A grass-roots mass meeting of 1,800 peace-loving Bryan County residents brought forward today a proposed three-phase all-out defense program capped by the demand that:

"We and all other liberty-loving Americans be called upon to pledge sacrifices for defense and liberty."

Farmers and laborers in overalls sat elbow to elbow with well-groomed city folk for more than two hours last night as speakers called for an accelerated defense effort. Then, by shouted acclamation, the gathering which filled every corner of Durant's $110,000 City Hall auditorium resolved:

"First, curtail or eliminate nonessential production to release labor, materials and plant facilities for maximum speed in producing all adequate defense needs;

"Second, that capital and labor immediately be forced to subordinate personal gain, as 1,000,000 draftees have done, to concentrate on every effort toward national defense, and

"Third, that we and all other liberty-loving Americans be called upon to pledge sacrifices for defense and liberty."

John Steakley, Chairman and one of the originators of the idea, stressed that the meeting wasn't for the "big-shot industrialists but for the little shots—painters, workers, farmers, small store owners—all of whom believe it's time to do something about the national defense problem."

Mr. Steakley then started the parade of speakers—there were so many each was limited to two minutes—by asserting that last year 4,000,000 automobiles were manufactured in the United States while only 1,500 planes were sent to Britain.

W. E. Utterback, veteran of the Spanish-American and world wars, declared that "when the majority has spoken, it's your job to put your shoulder to the wheel and help move the wagon. The Lease-Lend bill was debated at length. It is our duty now to see that these orders are carried out."

In addition to the crowd's cries of approval, more than half of those attending waited to sign the resolution, drafted "because we love peace and want to share its blessing with all mankind."

Powder Plant Beats Schedule

CHARLESTOWN, Ind., April 24 (AP)—The world's biggest powder plant, which sprung up in less than eight months in the southern Indiana countryside, begins operation today 23 days ahead of schedule.

E. I. du Pont de Neumours, Inc., of Wilimington, Del., planned to start the first of six production lines in an $86,548,000 factory it is building on 5,500 acres outside of this town. It will employ nearly 10,000 and turn out 600,000 pounds of smokeless powder a day.

Lieut. Col. R. E. Hardy, construction and operating officer, said that builders had beaten the May 17 deadline for the start of production by expanding the construction force last week to a high of 26,756 workers. The plant at capacity can supply an army of over 1,000,000, he declared.

The first batch of powder, made by treating cotton with acid and then drying it, will come off the line by the week end, Colonel Hardy said.

The second line is to start by the end of next month and four others in late summer or early fall, each employing 1,500 persons and turning out 100,000 pounds of powder daily. One line will produce rifle powder, the other five, artillery powder.

Nearby, on a 4,800 acre tract, another factory is building and will produce rubberized bags in which explosive will be shipped. There will be 6,500 workers.

U. S. Gets New Rolling Fort

DETROIT, April 24 (AP)—A formidable-appearing mobile land fortress, first of a steady stream of such units soon to be rolling out of the Chrysler tank arsenal near here, was delivered today to the United States Army.

Presented by the Chrysler Dealers National Defense Committee, the newest weapon of the United States fighting forces, classified by the Army as the M-3 Tank, was accepted by Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson, Chief of Ordnance for the Army.

The tank, weighing 28 tons and driven by a 400-horsepower aviation engine, can travel at more than 25 miles an hour and has a cruising range of 100 miles without re-fueling. Its armament includes a full-sized 75-milimeter field artillery cannon, a 37-millimeter cannon for anti-tank and anti-aircraft use and a number of machine guns both in fixed positions and in a motor-driven revolving turret.

The new tank arsenal, built at a cost of $20,000,000 is expected to be ready for mass production of the new fighting units late this summer. At present about 900 men are engaged in implementing preparations for turning out 14 of the new weapons each day with three shifts of workers. Approximately 10,000 men are expected to be employed in the arsenal before the end of summer.

San Francisco Home Now Nazi Consulate

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24 (AP)—The German Government has acquired a 30-room, three story home in one of the City's most exclusive residential districts for Consulate headquarters.

Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, Consul General, said $44,000 was paid for the property at 2090 Jackson Street.

The Consulate now is located at 26 O'Farrell Street, downtown. There last Jan. 18 two United States sailors on leave ripped a huge swastika flag from the ninth-floor office window.

As an outgrowth of the incident, the lease of the Consulate was ordered canceled by the company which owned the building.

Civil Service Extended

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed an executive order yesterday placing under the civil service more than 100,000 Government positions heretofore exempt.

"The issuance of this order," he said in a formal statement, "is a significant milestone in civil service reform, both in the number and in the proportion of Federal positions to be filled in accordance with the Civil Service Act."

The order embraces Government lawyers for the first time, putting into effect, with certain minor modifications, the so-called Frankfurter plan which was recommended by a majority of the Committee on Civil Service Improvement headed by the Supreme Court Justice.

The President acted under authority of the Ramspeck Act passed last November. The order is effective next July 1 but will not become actually operative until Jan. 1, 1942. Meanwhile those holding the positions now exempt from the merit system will be given noncompetitive examinations. Those passing with a grade of 70 or more will be retained and their positions made permanent.

"For the first time in the history of this government," the President said, "the greatest possible opportunities are now open for the development of a broad merit system which will further encourage men and women of outstanding ability to enter the government under conditions which will offer them fair and equal opportunities to build satisfactory careers.

"The requirements of today and those of the future are so great that the services of the best minds in the Nation must be secured if governmental affairs are to be conducted in the manner demanded by modern conditions and at the high level of ability which a democratic government owes to the people of the United States."

Shrine Is Proposed For the Bill of Rights

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—The American Newspaper Publishers Association yesterday adopted a resolution endorsing the creation of a national shrine for the Bill of Rights on the village green of historic St. Paul's Church at East Chester, N. Y., and commended the project "as worthy of the moral and financial support of its membership."

It was there that John Peter Zenger, in 1733, defied the authority of the Colonial Government by daring to print forbidden news and was sustained by the Royal Court.

The resolution stated that "the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, the right of equal suffrage, and the equal administration of justice were all established on the American continent" as a result of incidents on the village green which Mr. Zenger reported.

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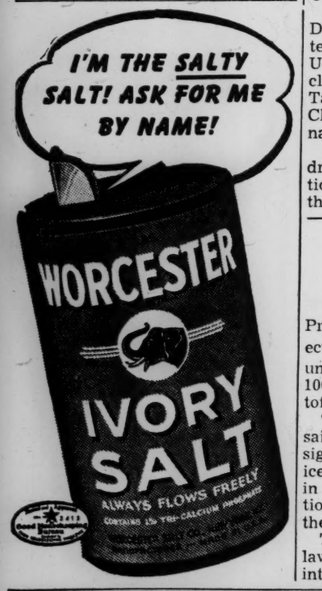

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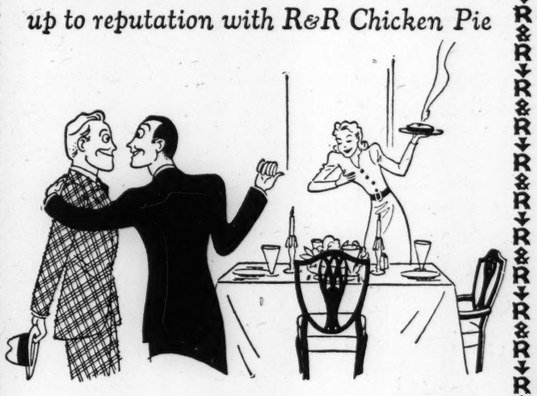

She knows there is nothing surer to please the unexpected guest or the family than a fragrant, luscious, R & R Chicken Pie. And she is much too sensible to spend long hours of tiresome preparation or to use stale, flavorless, left-overs. Because Richardson & Robbins—plump, tender portions of chicken meat—all cooked, sweet and moist—has that "fresh-from-the-kettle" flavor and aroma that assures mouth-watering goodness.

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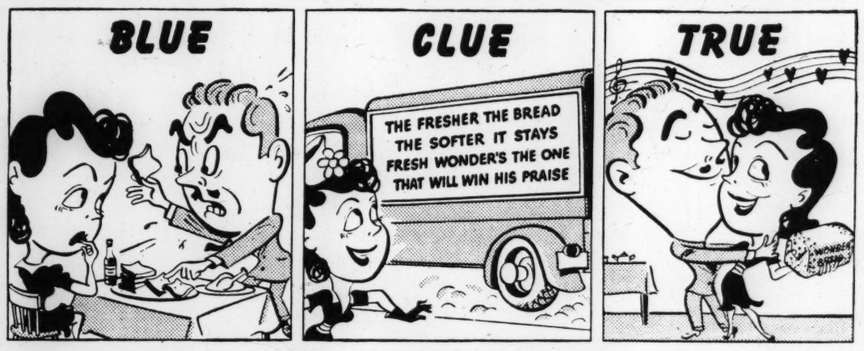

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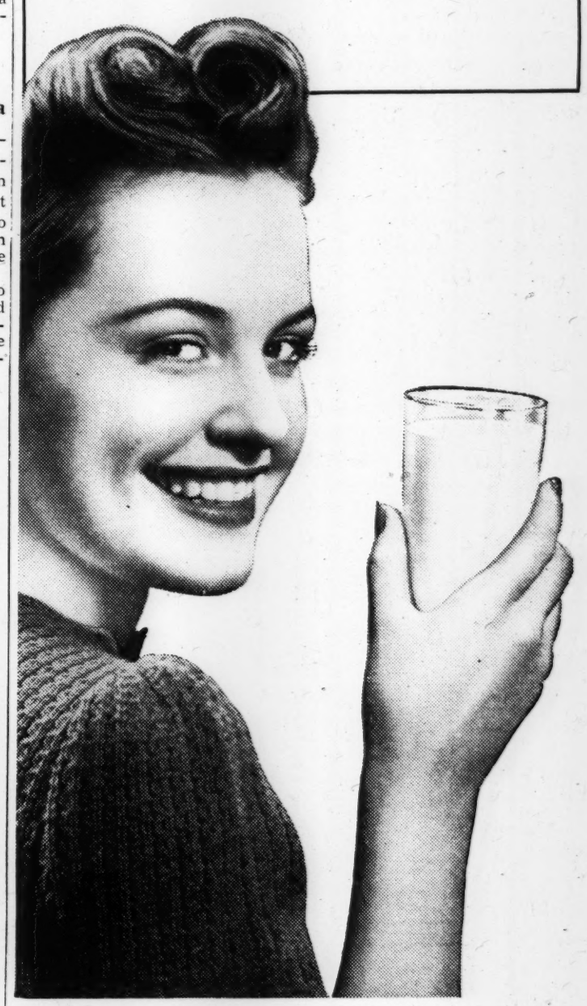

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Ships That Smashed Tripoli Return Safely to Their Base

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—An Admiralty communiqué said today that a fresh report of the naval shelling of the Libyan port of Tripoli April 21, the Axis major North African base, "indicated the bombardment was even more successful than was at first thought."

[British warships reached Alexandria today fresh from the bombardment of Tripoli. Officers said the force has suffered neither damage nor casualties.]

The Admiralty report said seven ships, including a destroyer, were hit and three of these were sunk, in the assault which naval officers have described as the heaviest of its kind in naval history.

"Three transports lying in the naval basin were hit and set seriously on fire," the communiqué asserted. "One of these was actually seen to sink.

"A fourth ship in the naval basin appears to have been laden with ammunition, for when it was hit by a 15-inch shell the ship exploded.

"One supply ship moored off Spanish quay was hit by 15-inch shells and sank almost immediately.

"One supply ship lying outside the harbor off Karamanti Mole was hit and set on fire and a destroyer moored at Karamanti mole was heavily hit.

"Clouds of smoke was seen to be coming from at least three other ships in the harbor, but it was not possible to establish whether this was due to damage or in an attempt to create a smokescreen. It is considered certain that other damage was done to shipping."

The Admiralty declared that "no damage or casualties were caused to our naval units by the retaliation of enemy shore batteries or by enemy aircraft during the approach or when our ships were returning to their base. No enemy naval units were encountered."

Before and after the raid, the Admiralty said, British naval planes shot down eight—and possibly nine—Axis planes and damaged a tenth.

The Admiralty related that harbor facilities also were seriously damaged, salvos of 15-inch shells sending smoke billowing skyward from warehouses, offices, and railroad buildings.

The main quay for unloading supplies intended for Axis forces in North Africa, it added, "could be seen to be continuously hit for 10 minutes by medium caliber shells."

The governor's office and naval headquarters were among buildings repeatedly hit. Military buildings were reported "demolished."

"A large fire and explosion was caused in the main fuel depot south of Karamanti Mole," it went on, "and many of the surrounding buildings set on fire."

Patrols Active

CAIRO, Egypt, April 24 (AP)—Heavy patrol activity by British forces around Tobruk and Salum was indicated by the Middle East Command here to be the extent of military operations in North Africa.

Empire forces in Libya "generally speaking" now are taking the offensive against the Germans and Italians, authorities here said yesterday as British General Headquarters announced the capture of 447 Italians in a sortie by Australians from the besieged Port of Tobruk.

Military authorities said that the captured Italians were bombed by their own aircraft as they were being escorted into Tobruk.

Preparations for the entry of Emperor Haile Selassie into his former capital of Addis Ababa, whence he fled from the advancing Italians in 1935, were speeded as mopping-up operations proceeded in Ethiopia.

The Italians were reported to be putting up a fight around Dessie, but it was expected they soon would have to reckon with a problem of supply. Heavy rains already have begun in the south.

It was announced officially, meanwhile, that Italian East African forces had rejected a British demand for surrender in Ethiopia after the Duke of Aosta, the Italian Viceroy, had sent an envoy to British headquarters at Khartoum April 15. (The Italians earlier had announced a flat refusal of the demand and fighting has continued.)

Damage at Malta

VALLETTA, Malta, April 24 (AP)—Considerable damage to civilian property during a "heavy" night raid in which land mines and bombs were dropped by a large German air squadron was acknowledged tonight by the British command on this Mediterranean island naval base.

Four persons were injured seriously and a number of houses were demolished, a communiqué said.

(The Germans reported heavy destruction in Malta's navy yards and fuel tanks and said they scored a hit on a British destroyer.)

Gets Cabinet Post

Wide World

Dr. Quo Tai-Chi

Ex-Chinese Ambassador to London who becomes Foreign Minister in a reorganization of the Chiang Kai-shek Government.

China Picks Koo As London Envoy; Dr. Quo in Cabinet

HONG KONG, April 24 (AP)—The Chinese Central News Agency announced officially from Chungking today that Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, has been appointed Ambassador to Britain, succeeding Dr. Quo Tai-Chi.

Dr. Wei Tao-Ming, former Justice Minister and Mayor of Nanking, was named to the French post.

Dr. Quo was expected to arrive in Chungking late in May to assume the post of Foreign Minister.

Pact Approved

TOKYO, April 24 (AP)—The Japanese Privy Council today approved the Neutrality Pact between Japan and Soviet Russia signed at Moscow April 13 by Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka.

Plymouth Raided—RAF Hits Power Plant

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—The 26,000-ton German battleship Scharnhorst is "believed" to have been put out of commission "for some months" and her mate, the Gneisenau, also has been hit amidships in recent British raids on Brest, the Press Association, a British news agency, said today.

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Nazi warplanes concentrated attacks for the third successive night on the much-bombed British naval base at Plymouth, causing fresh casualties and damage.

The British announced that RAF bombers had scored direct hits on an important power station at Ibbenburen in Northwest Germany in a daylight raid yesterday, and that the Nazi battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau at Brest had been bombed again during the night.

A "violent explosion" was started in the main building of the power plant, the Air Ministry reported.

Ibbenburen is a Prussian city in Westphalia, 14 miles west of Osnabruck. It long has been known as an industrial center turning out leather, glass and other products.

Nazi Ships Hit

The official announcement said the RAF yesterday also raided the Dutch Island of Terschelling, machine-gunned Nazi troops, hit several ships with the probable destruction of three, and returned to the assault last night in a "determined attack" on the German battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst at Brest, France.

Many bombs were dropped on the French base, the communiqué said, and added that in this latest of many attacks there one large and several small fires were observed.

As in the past, it did not claim hits on the German warships, saying that full observation of the results of the raid was not possible.

Le Havre was subjected to a night assault and the Air Ministry said there too many fires were started.

Two Nazi anti-aircraft ships were reported hit west of Borkum, one in a dive-bomb attack and the other in a machine-gun attack from a height of 20 feet.

A stick of bombs also was dropped "from stern to bow" on a supply ship of about 8,000 tons in convoy, the British Air Ministry News Service added, and smoke and steam arose. A coastal vessel of about 650 tons also was reported bombed with "good effect."

The British said one plane was lost in yetserday's operations, none last night.

The Germans came over the Channel for daylight raids on England today after striking Plymouth heavily for the third successive night.

Two Luftwaffe bombers were destroyed over Plymouth and two more Nazi craft were downed today, the Air Ministry announced, one over the Channel and the other over the Sussex coast.

Destroyed buildings at Plymouth included the market, four churches, a hospital and blocks of office and house property. Five firemen were killed when a building collapsed.

Little New Damage

ARP workers at Plymouth said almost all of the many bombs fell on ruins of buildings previously damaged, so that there was "very little new damage."

Viscountess Astor, American-born member of Parliament and Mayoress of Plymouth, visited the area at the height of the raid.

[In Berlin the High Command said that German warplanes set a British destroyer afire during night raids on England in which Plymouth and the Portsmouth naval base were heavily attacked. At Plymouth, the war bulletin said, numerous fresh fires were started in factories, oil depots, and warehouses where flames still were raging from the heavy Luftwaffe pounding of the previous night.]

An authoritative London source emphasized that Britain still has adequate western port facilities to receive war materials from the United States, despite Germany's systematic assault on those ports in the last six months.

Since Plymouth is only one of Britain's small commercial ports, it was regarded doubtful that the Germans were trying primarily to block the entry of American shipments there when they attacked it the last three nights.

This source said there was no British port where ships could not get in and out.

New Battleship for Britain

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—The 35,000-ton battleship Prince of Wales now is in the service of the Royal Navy, the second of her class of five fast, heavily armed and heavily armored vessels to be commissioned, it was announced today.

The first of the class commissioned, the King George V, landed British Ambassador Viscount Halifax in the United States last Jan. 24.

The keels of both the King George V and the Prince of Wales were laid Jan. 1, 1937, on the expiration of treaty restrictions. The King George V was launched Feb. 21, 1939, and the Prince of Wales on May 3, 1939.

Other vessels of the class, laid down in May, June, and July, 1937, and launched in September and November, 1939, are the Duke of York, the Jellicoe, and the Beatty. The cost of each is approximately $28,000,000.

Each of the battleships mounts ten 14-inch guns, sixteen 5.25-inch guns, and many lighter guns. The ships are heavily armored both for protection against torpedoes and mines underwater and against air bombs from above.

The Royal Navy entered the war with 15 capital ships, but one battleship, the Royal Oak, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine at Scapa Flow Oct. 14, 1939.

Besides the King George V class, Britain has under construction four battleships which will displace at least 40,000 tons.

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—England has blacklisted ships of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary and it will be almost impossible for them to operate, British officials said today.

Rumania's merchant fleet consists of 23 vessels of 100,893 gross tons. Hungary has six ships of 22,748 tons and Bulgaria six ships of 19,204 tons.

Fire Fighting Aid For Britain Studied

OTTAWA (CP)—The whole question of sending trained Canadian fire fighters to assist in the Battle of Britain is under discussion but decisions to send men overseas have yet to be reached, officials said.

The National War Services Department said they believed recent damaging raids on London had aroused new interest in the proposal that several hundred Canadian firemen volunteers be sent to relieve the strain on the regular and auxiliary fire fighters in the United Kingdom.

When U. S. Fought in Tripoli

By the Associated Press

United States marine and naval observers on British warships at the bombardment of Tripoli April 21 cruised in waters where American derring-do was turned against the pirates of the fabled Barbary Coast nearly 140 years ago, a feat recalled in a line of the United States Marine anthem—

"From the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli—"

Half the countries of Europe had at various times sent warships to bombard Tripoli in vain efforts to allay the piratical scourge of the Mediterranean, but only by payment of annual tributes were they able to ensure the safety of their merchantmen.

In May, 1801, however, the Pasha of Tripoli overreached himself, demanding an increase in the $83,000 tribute the United States had been paying since 1796.

Refusing, the United States blockaded Tripoli. The war dragged along, and in 1803 the United States Frigate Philadelphia went aground and was captured by the pirates.

The stage thus was set for what Britain's great Lord Nelson described as "the most daring act of the age."

Stephen Decatur, a young United States Lieutenant, with a picked crew, entered Tripoli harbor the night of Feb. 16, 1804, and boarded and burned the Philadelphia.

All of Tripoli's 141 coastal guns blazed away at them, but Lieutenant Decatur led his men in their rowboats back to his ship with only one man wounded.

Promoted to a captaincy, he next led an assault on the city, and was credited with the principal share in forcing peace upon the Tripolitanians.

The peace ended another individual adventure which deserved to rank with that of Decatur:

William Eaton, a former Consul to Tunis, gathered together 500 men, including a few Americans, some Greeks and Arabs, and marched them 600 miles from a point 40 miles west of Alexandria, Egypt, to capture Derna.

He made it in 51 days, from March 8 to April 27, 1805—a feat of which the modern British and Axis armies in North Africa might be proud, though their mechanical equipment was of course undreamed of in Eaton's time.

During the war of 1812 between Britain and the United States, the Barbary pirates violated their pledges not to prey on American shipping.

As soon as that war ended, Decatur went back to the Mediterranean and forced Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers once and for all to end their depredations and free all Christian captives.

Food Shortage in Poland Shown in Growing Soup Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Daily soup lines containing nearly 250,000 persons reflect the acute food shortage which is being felt in the German-governed city of Warsaw.

This shortage will last until September, according to information received here recently from the American Commission for Polish Relief which is conducting a feeding program in occupied Poland.

The Warsaw monthly food ration consists of 12 pounds of bread, about 13 ounces of wheat flour, 13 ounces of sugar, 9½ ounces of meat, and 2 eggs. Kitchens are under the direction of the Commission's Self-help Committee, feeding 91,000 children and 158,000 adults daily. The food consists of a soup ration of about half a quart.

This ration, the Commission points out, provides about 700 calories a day, whereas a minimum standard daily ration is about 2,000 calories.

From other sources within Poland it is learned that most of the adults are people from other parts of Poland who are without resources or employment. Some of the kitchens endeavor to give a piece of bread occasionally along with the soup, which rarely has fats of any kind as ingredients.

April, May and June are always the months when food is dearest in Poland and when there is least variety. Winter stocks are gone and the new ones are just beginning to come in. As for the amounts allowed on the ration card, all too often they mean nothing as the merchants have none on hand. There are severe penalties both for seller and purchaser for illegal selling but it goes on and thanks to it many Polish families have been able to survive. The purveyors in such cases are usually peasant women who hide a little produce in the folds of their voluminous skirts and deliver it to regular patrons.

Prices on the so-called "free" market have risen anywhere from four to ten times the pre-war level, but wages have been frozen at the pre-war level, the Commission reports.

As for the work carried on by the American Commission, letters received here from its agents there show that every detail of the feeding action is most rigorously controlled by the American representatives. The food is bought on the European Continent, mostly in Russia. It is checked carefully as it is loaded for shipment, checked again as it is allotted to the Self-help Committees, consisting of Polish and Jewish members, to be used in the local feeding stations.

Treasures Seized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Germans are continuing systematic removal of valuable material from Polish museums, libraries and laboratories under the direction of experts from the Reich, according to reports reaching here from Stockholm.

Among these Reich "experts" are reported to be five Germans who before the war visited Poland and were guests of Polish professors. They visited Poland as friends of Polish culture.

Out of Stockholm comes the further news that the new German-developed town plan for Warsaw has resulted in the destruction of three famous national monuments. The Sigismund Column was erected by the son of Sigismund the Third in the beginning of the 17th century and has played no small part in Polish life. The Copernicus statue is in front of the Warsaw Academy of Science, in the very heart of the capital, and all Poles are proud of their Kopernik, Polish for Copernicus. The poet Mickiewicz was considered largely responsible for keeping Polish spirit alive during long years of foreign oppression, with his epic "Pan Tadeusz."

Warsaw Ruins Increase

WARSAW, via Berlin (AP)—Destruction in this former Polish capital of more than 2,000 buildings which German shells and bombs started during the invasion of Poland has been carried further by severe frost alternating with thaw of two hard winters. Gutted masonry and the fragments of former houses were found to be decaying rapidly.

Some 300 buildings in the heart of Warsaw were so near collapse, German engineers reported, that their immediate removal was ordered.

When the leveling process has proved too dangerous a task for a man wielding a pickax, the German engineer corps has been called to blast the ruins.

An additional 2,000 buildings, many of them apartment houses, in all parts of the city were found damaged beyond repair. They will fall under the pickax when the removal of the 300 "danger ruins" has been completed.

Under the German "anti-waste" program, little of the building material remaining is dumped. A large quantity of iron, such as girders and rods, and other metal materials already has been collected to be used again or to go to the foundries. Bricks, so far as they can be used once more, are piled up on the spot.

The housing problem in Warsaw, which local authorities declare was serious even during pre-war times, has become worse since hostilities ceased in Poland and Warsaw residents returned to find so many of their homes smashed. The population is said to be swelled by addition of some 400,000 Polish refugees.

Utah Legislators to Finish Reorganization Program

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 24 (AP)—A second special session of the Utah Legislature was called today by Gov. Herbert B. Maw to convene May 10 to complete his State Government reorganization program.

LIFE WITH FATHER

AUNT CORA GETS A COLD RECEPTION

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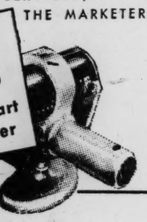

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Turkey Remains Silent On 'Seizure' of Islands

ISTANBUL, April 24 (AP)—Government spokesmen refused comment last night on the reported German seizure of the islands of Lemnos and Samothrake near the vital Dardanelles on grounds that the reports were not official.

Turkish newspapers, however, displayed the reports on their front pages and the Nation prepared for any eventuality, guarding against any Axis attack even though it was declared such a development was not expected for the present.

The Government continued to take the situation seriously but there was no indication that developments in Greece were causing panic.

Much interest centered in the anticipated return of German Ambassador Franz von Papen from Berlin.

These sources believe Turkey would reject any request for passage of German troops through her territory but, they say, it is possible that she may agree to close the Dardanelles to foreign warships.

Nazi Denial

BERLIN, April 24 (AP)—The London Daily Herald's assertions regarding German demands on Turkey for control of the Bosporus and Dardanelles were called by an authorized German spokesman today "just another typical British attempt to mislead."

It was suggested that England is anxiously trying to divert attention from her Greek defeat, and to this end is using alleged German demands on Turkey and designs on Spain and Portugal.

[The Daily Herald quoted foreign diplomatic circles as saying Germany has demanded from Turkey complete military control of the Bosporus and Dardanelles in exchange for a portion of Greek Thrace.

The paper said the Soviet Government was informed of the German demand and it proposed to Berlin that Germany and Russia should share control of the straits. This proposal was at once rejected by the Germans, it added.]

Nazis Blocked Greek Plan To Drive Out Italians

By Daniel DeLuce

Associated Press representative who has just left the battlefields of Greece.

SMYRNA, Turkey, April 24 (AP)—To 8,000,000 Greeks the German victory in Greece is as tragic as any conceived by their great playwrights of classical days, Euripides, Aesohylus, and Sophocles.

To the modern Greeks, the entry of Germany into the Balkan conflict was an intervention which, the Greeks felt, snatched away at the last moment a victory won by enormous effort and sacrifice over the Italian legions who swept in from the north last fall.

Spring Offensive

Every regimental headquarters on the Albanian front from Chimara to Pogradetz had planned the spring offensive which was to shove the Italians out of Albania.

"We will throw everything into it, all our men up to 40, all our guns," Greek commanders told me before Germany marched.

Thousands of wounded in base hospitals at Corizza, Ioannina, and Arta prayed for speedy recovery so they could fight in the "last battle."

Twelve divisions of the finest Greek fighters—hardy mountaineers of Epirus and Peloponnesus and tough Crete islanders—were ranged along the crescent-shaped front for an all-out attack expected to sweep the Italians from Tepeleni, Berati, and Elbasan.

Greek Withdrawal

Generals sadly tore up their plans when Reichsführer Hitler launched his men and machines across the Yugoslav frontier. Sensing the Yugoslav collapse before it occurred, the Greek commanders foresaw the impossibility of maintaining their northwestern line and they gave the order to withdraw in order.

Not all obeyed. Major Maniatakes stayed with a company in concrete blockhouses the Greeks had built beside Lake Okhrid and calmly awaited the enemy advance over a field planted with 3,000 land mines.

Two nights earlier, in stockinged feet to avoid noise, the gallant Major had escorted me to within 200 yards of Italian Alpini trenches and joked about the "surprise party" that awaited them.

Indomitable junior officers held Trebecina heights while khaki battalions marched back past Klisoura, Premeti, and Pantalonia. All these towns had been won only a few weeks before at the point of the bayonet in fierce winter battles.

On heights overlooking Tepeleni, husky Evzones reluctantly shouldered dismantled light artillery, and with downcast eyes joined the Greek columns that marched painfully toward the rear.

Orderly Retreat

Koritsa and Argyrokastron, twin symbols of Greek military prowess, were abandoned without a shot in a withdrawal executed with the precision of a peace-time maneuver—but with far deeper emotion.

There was no collapse of morale as in Poland and France. Commanders who could easily have fled to the coast and embarked for islands protected by the British fleet stayed with their troops to the end.

The devotion to duty seemed to be in inverse proportion to the growing disaster.

British Forces Involved

This was the climax of Hellenic tragedy which also enmeshed a British Expeditionary Force of somewhere under 100,000 Australians, New Zealanders, Britons, and Scots.

It was the tragic mistakes of men: the diplomatic and military miscues of Belgrade and London and Cairo, the bitter strike of Croats and the Serbs who in many cases refused to bury their antipathies even while the German Panzers were smashing across southern Yugoslavia to Bitolj.

As early as January, Serbian generals had talked of sending as many as 60 divisions of the Yugoslav Army of 1,250,000 toward Salonika as soon as the war started, but none ever got there.

Outmoded mobilization orders were revised, and the Serbs were sent north to help defend Croatia; the Croats were sent to fight in a Serbia for whose inhabitants they bore no affection.

Hopeless Battle

Harried by fifth columnists and ceaseless air raids the Serbs waged a hopeless rear guard fight in the retreat to Bosnia while in the south the Croats were overwhelmed at Bitolj.

The Greeks and the Yugoslavs hastily reorganized their lines at the pass south of Bitolj, but the strength of the German Army in the Balkans had been underestimated, I have been reliably informed, by the British Middle East command at Cairo.

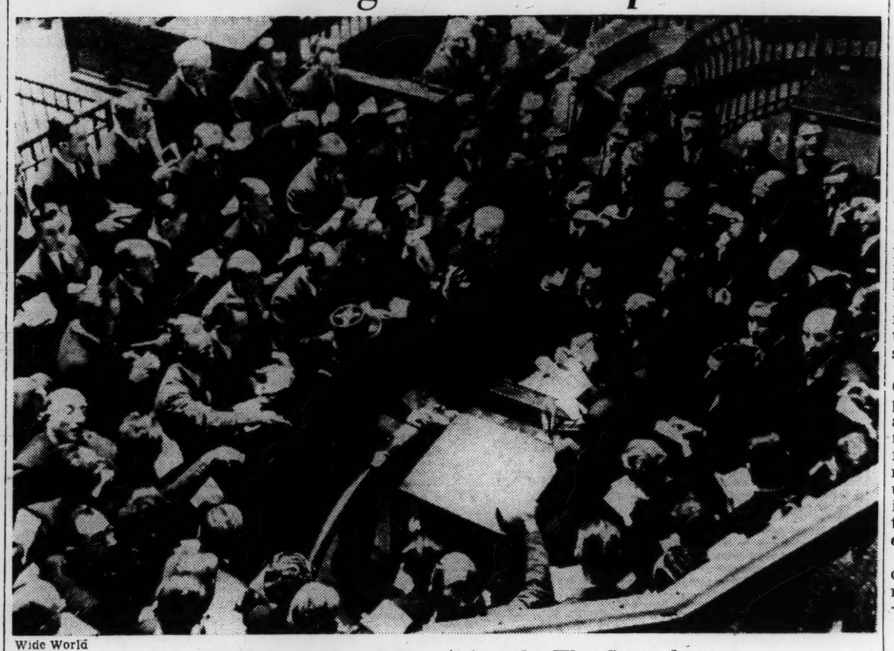
There, the number of Germans in Southeast Europe had been reckoned at a lower figure than that supplied by the British intelligence service operating in Greece.

Until the passing of Premier John Metaxas of Greece, the Athens Government desperately attempted to stave off German intervention by suppressing or ignoring German aid to the Italians in Albania, and German intrigue designed to undermine the strong pro-British sentiments of the Greek Army.

The late Premier Alexander Korizis, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and King George of Greece contracted for the British expeditionary force about March 2, long after the Germans had begun their great military infiltration into the Balkans.

Thereafter, as the Imperial British forces streamed into Piraeus and marched north, the Greek masses realized that their homeland was to be a battlefield for the Axis-British war.

Paris Exchange Resumes Operations



Wide World

Its Doors Closed Soon After the War Started

Scene in the Bourse, world-famous stock exchange, after it was reopened recently. Photo passed by the French censor, while received through German sources.

Vichy Puts Tax on Stock Speculation

VICHY, France, April 24 (AP)—The Official Journal today promulgated the long-awaited tax against speculation, affecting all profits made on the resale of stocks acquired since the reopening of the Paris Exchange March 19.

Darlan in Paris

VICHY, France, April 24 (AP)—Arrival of Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan in Paris today was the signal for appearance of a shower of printed demands for the return of former Vice-Premier Pierre Laval to the Vichy Government and recognition of "realities" in view of Balkan events, it was reported here.

The usually conservative newspaper Le Petit Parisien printed a front-page editorial headlined, "The Hour of Choice," pointing to German victories and concluding: "We hope the State and people will choose men who saw things clearly in the past."

Paris-Midi headlined, "France to Decide Her Future," Les Nouveau Temps published a long article stating that Napoleon's ultimate failure could not be repeated by Adolf Hitler.

Marcel Deat, writing in L'Oeuvre, warned the Vichy Government that "American entry into the conflict is a dead whim," and that pro-British sentiments of certain North African colonies have gone down several degrees because of the situation in the Balkans.

M. Deat concluded, "There is only one statesman (in France)—he is in Paris."

Duchess of Windsor Likes First Trip in Airplane

NASSAU, Bahamas, April 24 (AP)—The Duchess of Windsor took her first airplane ride yesterday, flying here from Florida with the Duke after a visit in the United States. The trip required an hour and seven minutes.

"It was a marvelous flight," the Duchess said. "The plane motion was so like that of a ship that it made me feel secure. I'll certainly fly again."

Yugoslavs Aid Homeland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Yugoslav residents of the Pacific Coast Republics of South America—Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia—have formed a national defense committee. Its object is to defend a free and united homeland, raise a war fund, and maintain allegiance to young King Peter.

There are 18,000 consular-registered Yugoslavs in the five Republics. With their families they form a colony of 50,000—a fairly high ratio to the total white population. Two-thirds of the colony reside in Chile, for which reason the committee has established its seat in this capital.

The majority originate from Croatia and Dalmatia. This explains their insistence on a "free and united homeland." The committee's first act after swearing fealty to the young King was to repudiate any separatist State set up by the Nazis. Local Croats were indignant when they learned of the establishment of a puppet government at Zagreb.

Don Pascual Baburizza was chosen as leader of the patriotic movement. Señor Baburizza, nitrate magnate, industrialist and land-owner, is one of the richest men in Chile. Half a century ago he came from Dalmatia to the Chilean coast to seek his fortune. He found it in nitrate. He increased it with shipping, mining, and real estate investments.

Señor Baburizza has made his home in Chile but has never lowered his national standard. He has the reputation of a philanthropist among Chileans, for he believes in returning money to a country which has given much to him. Among his own nationals, Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, he is honored as a contributor to all racial and patriotic organizations.

Señor Baburizza is not the only Yugoslav who has made his name and fortune in Chile. There are others in the nitrate industry. In several producing companies there is a preponderance of Yugoslav capital. There are large communities in the nitrate ports of Iquique and Antofagasta.

Farther south, in the Magellan Straits, the Yugoslavs, in some cases, numerically exceed the Chileans. Their tongue is almost as common as Spanish in the port of Punta Arenas. Many descendants of original settlers have reached high places in Chilean government and business.

College Paper's Staff Resigns as Protest

ATHENS, Ga., April 24 (AP)—The staff of the Red and Black, student weekly newspaper at the University of George here, announced resignations yesterday in a special edition protesting against newly instituted faculty regulations.

Robert Brown, editor of the paper, wrote "I will not be editor of a faculty censored, faculty directed and faculty dominated publication."

Prof. W. O. Collins, head of the faculty Committee on Student Activity which issued the new regulations, blamed the wholesale resignations on a misinterpretation of the rules. One of the rules placed a maximum limit on earnings of student staff members, while another required that writers sign all columns and letters to the editor. Another revised the method of electing student officers of the publication.

'War Guilt' Trial

VICHY, France, April 24 (AP)—An official announcement disclosed today that the Riom "war guilt" court had opened proceedings against Controller General Pierre Jacomet, who served under Former Premier Edouard Daladier as Secretary General of the Ministry of National Defense.

The announcement said M. Jacomet had been charged with betraying his duty, as a result of an investigation which indicated that he was responsible for the low French war material production during the three years preceding the outbreak of the war.

M. Jacomet was arrested last night and arraigned at Bourassol.

The charges filed against him said that, either by actions or failure to take action, M. Jacomet "in part provoked or aggravated delays and deficiencies which developed in the realization of our arms program and in the organization of the country's industrial mobilization."

A business
is a group of people
working
for a living

*

The following is an excerpt from a widely quoted editorial by the well-known Vermont editor, John Hooper

"I don't know how big the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company is, but it is big enough to exceed my mental grasp of business. In fact, I have never thought much about the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company as a business, except for a few moments once a month. Ever since my cousin married the night operator at Deer Isle, Maine, I have thought of the telephone company in terms of the people who work for it.

"For instance, when I changed from a one-party to an eight-party line last year I wasn't conscious of any transaction with a big business. As far as I was concerned it was just a case of a couple of gentlemen who happened to work for the telephone company helping me through a psychological crisis. With manager Dick Roe holding one hand, and wire chief Jack Blank holding the other, I made the transition just as easy as pie.

"Even in my day-to-day contact with the company I don't find myself thinking of it as a business. Rather, my attention is on the voice that says, 'Number, please.' I find myself wondering if that voice is feeling as well as it always seems to, or if it really feels just as hot and weary as I do, and would say so if it wasn't the kind of voice it is. I'm glad it doesn't say so, because I have a hunch that the traditional restraint and pleasantness of the operator's voice is one of the strongest stabilizing influences on a none too stable mankind.

"The first time that the business angle of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company really struck home was the other day when I read that John Doe had completed thirty years with the company.

"Now it happens that I know something of the details of John's thirty years with this company, and I believe they are a credit both to John and to the big business for which he works.

"I don't know much about the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company as a business; I can only judge it by the people who work for it. Just where the dividing line is between a business and the people who work for it, I don't know. I don't think there is any line."

Fictitious names have been substituted for actual names in the above editorial

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Nazi Smash Fails to Daunt Australia; 'Aussies' Land in Force at Singapore

SYDNEY, New South Wales, April 24 (AP) — With the Menzies Government in Australia facing a storm of criticism for the conduct of the war in Greece and North Africa, the Advisory War Council nevertheless today calmly discussed ways and means of speeding up Australia's output of munitions and mechanical war equipment.

Announcement yesterday of the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Australian commander in the Middle East, as second in command to Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, British Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, had a somewhat mollifying effect upon the Australian people, but the main political outcome depends upon the attitude of the Labor opposition. The majority of but one vote on which the Menzies cabinet continues makes the willing co-operation of the opposition generally speaking vital.

Acting Prime Minister A. W. Fadden is understood to be planning to reopen negotiations with John Curtin, Labor Leader, with regard to the possibility of forming a completely national government —need for which was stressed by Prime Minister R. G. Menzies in a broadcast from London the previous day.

However, reports that there was no likelihood of a meeting of the Labor Party's executive in the immediate future were regarded in some quarters as evidence that Labor had rejected all proposals for joining a national war government.

Prior to the session of the War Advisory Council, in which Labor participates, the Council's Labor members said that they would insist on a "full inquest" into the Greek expedition in which Australian troops participated.

Meanwhile, the British radio quoted Australia's Acting Prime Minister A. W. Fadden as saying:

"There is no ground for hope that the fighting in Greece can take a turn to our advantage.

"We are seeing the last stages of a very gallant rearguard action."

On the other hand, Army Minister P. C. Spender declared that the Australians in Greece had refused to allow the Germans to break their line. Their leader, Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, who would come out of this battle as one of Australia's greatest commanders, he said, had reported that new positions had been safely taken up.

The troops, he continued, were still fighting. There had been losses, but lighter than might have been expected. The enemy had been mauled in a way he would long remember. "Whatever the outcome, it will only mean we shall fight elsewhere," Mr. Spender added; "Greece and Libya are only the beginning of what we shall see."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Thomas Blamey

Australian expeditionary force commander named Second in Command in Middle East.

H. E. Holt, Minister of Labor and National Service, declared Australia's war effort "will fall tragically short of its best until our strongest national government is formed."

He also criticized the War Council, declaring that "despite strenuous labor efforts, highly important cabinet decisions were delayed weeks, even months, because of the shuttling back and forth between Cabinet and Council.

"So long as the present political setup exists, the administration of the most resolute minister will be marked by a degree of hesitancy, obstruction, indecision, and delay."

On the other hand, Navy Minister W. M. Hughes contended that "the position is not as bad as after the collapse of France. . . . The Germans are going on, but how near are they to stopping?" He referred to the German army's ever-lengthening lines of communication.

Rubber for U. S.

MEDAN, Sumatra, Netherlands Indies, April 24 (AP)—The Netherlands Indies sanctioned yesterday a special shipment of 10,000 tons of rubber consigned to the United States National Defense Commission for reserve stocks.

It was understood here that the United States is acquiring a backlog of 150,000 tons of rubber as a precaution against the possible serverance of communications with the Netherlands Indies should war spread in the Pacific.

SINGAPORE, April 24 (AP)—A large transport arrived here today bringing formidable reinforcements of men and machines for the main body of the Australian Imperial Force which reached this British Far Eastern stronghold on Feb. 18.

With the new arrivals, Lieut.-Gen. L. V. Bond, Commander of British land forces in Malaya, said that the defense in terms of men, guns and airplanes was nearing its peak, for the time being at least.

Other powerful army contingents of Australians and Indians plus a whole shipload of the latest type anti-aircraft artillery from Britain and American-made planes, he asserted, have insured closely coordinated striking power which forms the basis of Britain's Far Eastern defense scheme.

These troops—declared by some observers to be the forerunner of an army of 90,000—will take up positions in already prepared stations on the Malayan Peninsula.

General Bond said the arrival of additional anti-aircraft guns not only would permit Singapore to put up a more dense barrage than at many places in England, but also to send guns up country to strengthen vital centers in northern Malaya (facing Thailand).

He said Malaya's eastern or China seacoast offered numerous possible landing points, despite its swamps and reefs. But neither artillery nor armored forces could open a way through the dense, almost roadless jungles, he said, while both transports and men on the shallow beaches would form the easiest targets for British bombers.

Any attempt to approach Malaya's west coast, he said, would be under almost continuous aerial observation and attack while the transports were rounding Sumatra.

Nevertheless, General Bond said, "Japan would be a dangerous enemy." But he said he did not believe a Japanese attack would be "catastrophic."

"From a military point of view," he declared, "it is neither wise nor right to depend on it, but there is no question but that the United States fleet is the most powerful factor deterring the activity of an enemy of Britain in the Pacific area."

Help for Burma

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, broadcast today a dispatch from Amoy, China, to the Tokyo newspaper Asahi saying that a "secret military agreement between England and the Chungking Government would appear to have been concluded for defense of Burma."

This report said that 2,000 Chinese troops had crossed the Burma frontier within the past few days and that others were stationed along the Burma-Thailand frontier.

It added that preparations had been made for storage in Burma of war material—"especially airplanes"—for the Central Chinese Government.

Australian Minister Cheers U.S. Aid in Building New Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—The United States, Australia and New Zealand have a common interest in the defense of and in building a new world order, according to Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister.

Describing the magnitude of the war efforts of the two Far Eastern members of the British Commonwealth of Nations at the Anzac Day Dinner at the Savoy-Plaza Hotel here last night, Mr. Casey also praised the defense put up by Yugoslavia and Greece in the war of the Balkans, declaring that while he had "no mandate to speak for these gallant peoples, they have preserved their national pride and demonstrated to the world that the so-called 'new order' of Nazi Germany is being forced on unwilling and resentful peoples.

"Finally, they are probably but little worse off now than if they had voluntarily opened their gates to the Nazi hordes," he said. "That is how I would answer the question, 'what good has resulted from the resistance of Greece and Yugoslavia?'"

Five hundred persons attended the dinner held in celebration of the landing of Anzac troops at Gallipoli on April 25, 1915. Mr. Casey compared Anzac Day for the Australians and New Zealanders to the American celebration of Independence Day, declaring that the landing at Gallipoli marked the beginning of Australia's full-scale participation in a war which led to independent nationhood.

Turning to the question of war aims, Mr. Casey said the Allies were looking forward to a "new order," which could emerge only after victory by the democracies.

"In our new order," he declared, "there will be none of the typical features of Nazi Germany, no concentration camps, no secret police, no stamping on the faces of those whose only crime is that they can't resist. It will be a new order in which life for the average man will mean more. It will reflect the democratic conviction that the work and happiness of the ordinary human being is the real aim and endpoint of life—it will be a negation of all that Nazi Germany stands for."

Australia's war effort, Mr. Casey continued, is spread over a great part of the East. Divisions are fighting in North Africa and Greece. Its navy has sunk Italian warships 10,000 miles from home, 20,000 pilots and members of air crews a year are in training, all of them "going to Britain to man the British and American aircraft that will be fighting over Britain and over Germany in 1941 and until this war is won."

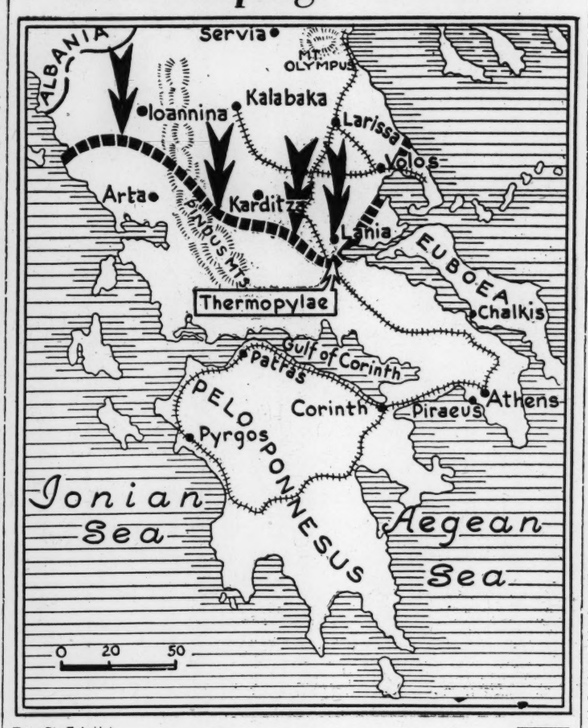
Against the chance that war should spread to Australia, six or seven divisions and a substantial air force is in training on the Australian Continent.

"We are manufacturing in Australia almost a complete range of all the hideous paraphernalia of weapons and munitions that are essential in these grievous times," he said. "We are building destroyers and other naval craft —three of four types of military and training aircraft, tanks, three types of machine guns, anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns, a complete range of shells from two pounder to eight-inch, rifles, small arms ammunition in vast quantities, naval mines and depth charges—and almost all the rest. We are making them for New Zealand, for Singapore and India, too, and even for Britain itself."

Anticipating criticism in Australia over conduct of the Middle East campaign, he declared:

"There are a hundred reasons why we should stand with Britain—our mother country—in this fight against barbarism—ties of blood and race, similar ideas and ideals of human conduct and of the dignity of human life."

The Campaign in Greece



By a Staff Artist

The Latest Battle Front

The black arrows indicate the main points of advance by the Germans in Greece. The broken line shows approximately the position of the battle front.

British Report Their Lines Still Hold at Thermopylae

Continued from Page 1

had been cut off by German panzer columns, summed up that debacle in seven words:

"These forces did not possess antitank guns."

Meanwhile Premier Mussolini's High Command listed 6,000 Italian troops killed or wounded, including 400 officers, in the final offensive against the Greeks on the Albanian front.

Stefani, the official Italian news agency, asserted that Il Duce's legions had driven as far as 90 miles in northern Greece before the Greeks surrendered.

By contrast, the Greek High Command declared that, until the hour of the armistice, the Greeks kept the Italians off Hellenic soil, and even the German radio broadcast an official Greek communiqué declaring:

"It is confirmed that at the moment of capitulation, Italian forces had not succeeded in advancing onto Greek territory, but that they were held back on Albanian territory by our troops."

Surrender to Nazis

In commenting on the Greek surrender on the northwest front, one London authority made a point of the fact that the Greek High Command announced the Epirus Army surrendered to the Germans —without mentioning the Italians.

Stefani, official Italian news agency, announced today that all the Yugoslav islands of the Korcula group in the Adriatic off the Dalmatian coast had been occupied by Italian land and naval forces.

The islands, off Sibenik and Split, Yugoslav ports, are Mljet, Giuerpana, Mezzo and Calamata, Solta, Brazza, Hvar, Vis, and Korcula.

Stefani said all had been garrisoned.

In an order of the day Premier Mussolini expressed Italy's pride in its troops whose "victory" over the Greeks, he asserted, "illuminates Italian flags with new glory."

Duce Hails Troops

The order, issued from "headquarters of the Armed Forces" after the signing of the armistice by Greece's armies of Epirus and Macedonia, said:

"Fighters of all armed forces cooperating on the Greek front.

"After six months of most sharp fighting the enemy has laid down his arms. The victory consecrates your bloody sacrifices, especially severe for the land forces, and illuminates your flags with new glory.

"The Fatherland is proud of you as never before.

"In this moment the Italian people remembers and salutes with feeling its heroic sons who have fallen in the battles of Albania and expresses to you who have avenged them its imperishable gratitude.

"Hail the King!"

Italian troops meanwhile disarmed today the last of the surrendering soldiers.

Rich Booty Claimed

Italian armies, no longer forced to fight on that front, were reported salvaging rich booty in war materials, much of it said to be composed of modern weapons with which Britain had supplied the Greeks.

Meanwhile the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and Italy's Count Galeazzo Ciano, after a conference with Herr Hitler, met at Vienna to exchange ideas on the dissolution of Yugoslavia, where Axis troops still are doing what is called police duty, according to Berlin reports.

It was considered that these conversations were preliminary to a general program which may also involve the fate of Greece.

United States Minister to Bulgaria, George H. Earle, will assume custody of Greece's interests in Bulgaria when the Greek diplomatic staff departs for Turkey, it was announced.

Bulgarian newspapers omitted mention of Greece's action earlier today in breaking off diplomatic relations after Bulgarian troops occupied Thrace.

News in Japan Has a Twist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The foreigner in Japan attempting to get a clear picture of world affairs in this crucial year is finding it more and more necessary to read between the lines.

While the press is far from being as shackled as is the case in Germany, Italy and other totalitarian states it nevertheless puts a premium on the reader's ingenuity to find out what is happening.

The Japan Advertiser, American daily published in Tokyo, and the Kobe Chronicle, British-owned in Kobe, gave a fairly accurate picture of world events up to their last sale last year. Both are now Japanese properties.

Since the English-language radio broadcasts from Tokyo have been discontinued and short-wave receiving sets are banned the two papers are virtually the only source of foreign news to the thousands of Americans, Britons, and other foreigners still in Japan. There is an American-owned weekly in Tokyo and a number of Japanese-owned and published weekly and monthly periodicals. For daily news reports, however, foreigners are dependent on the Advertiser (now the Times & Advertiser, with a morning and evening edition) and the Chronicle, a morning paper.

News of the war in Europe, which is of paramount importance to the majority of readers, gets about equal news space with local developments which are generally of propaganda nature. The dispatches from Europe are almost always led by a Domei—semi-official Japanese news agency—story from Rome or Berlin, followed by the London, Athens or Cairo communiqués.

Often the London answer to Berlin claims doesn't appear at all or is buried on the inside pages. American news is highly flavored to the isolationist taste with any remarks by Colonel Lindbergh or Senators Wheeler, Nye and Clark being given top play. Opposition to President Roosevelt wherever it is found is played up and any American who utters a good word for Japan is quoted at length. However, although they are played down, American statements of policy displeasing to Japan are printed and Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull's remarks and views do appear.

Typical headlines from two issues of the Times & Advertiser indicate the news treatment:

Senator Charges Lend-Lease Bill Would Empower President To Enter "Poker Game."

Rome Journal Sees American Failure.

Mussolini Boasts Eventual Victory.

Optimism Keynote of Matsuoka Talk in Diet Committee.

Imperial Aid Body Being Reorganized.

Gallant Japanese Take Mongol Town.

Italians Hold Tobruk, Rome Says.

Early War End Advocated by Famed Airman.

Policies Clarified by Premier Konoye.

Chungking Appeals for American Help.

Germans Bomb Hull Military Objectives.

How U. S. Can Best Help Real France

Continued from Page 1

Christmas carols which were not used by the German radio stations that season.

Helping France

Question: How may we prove ourselves true to the France which will emerge from the chaos of today?

Mrs. H. W. Montgomery, Hollywood, California

Answer: By never betraying the ideals of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" which were the foundations of both French and American democracy, and by proving to France by our own adherence to those ideals that they are real, valid and lasting. We must keep that torch aloft as a visible and continuing proof that they have not been destroyed for France by conquest, only temporarily set aside because France itself had failed to live up to them. France will come back to them, and thank us profoundly for keeping them alive, if we do this. Meanwhile, we should show a more understanding appreciation of the present predicament France is in. Instead of being so prone to condemn when France is prostrate and helpless we should encourage by a greater moral support and by giving to the still shrewd, although woefully handicapped, diplomacy of Vichy somewhat more practical aid instead of driving it deeper and deeper into the German pocket.

U. S. Was Warned

Question: As a delegate of a representative government responsible to an electing citizenship, why was not Ambassador Dodd's Diary, just published, driven "home" to us at home? Who or what was responsible for this un-American quiescence, timidity, fear, in informing us in 1935? Is the Administration at fault?

A. A. Dartford, Pasadena, California

Answer: The printed speeches of Cordell Hull, beginning before 1935, show vigorous, repeated warnings to the American people of what was going on in Germany and its meaning. President Roosevelt made his famous "quarantine" speech in Chicago on Oct. 5, 1937. I think that lets the Administration out. The fact is that Mr. Hull's early warnings went almost unheeded and he and the President were both repeatedly branded as "alarmists" and "warmongers" by every element in the country which did not want to believe the sort of things Ambassador Dodd tells in his book on his experiences in Germany. The real culprit lay in inner reluctance on the part of almost everyone to believe that the danger existed. Miss Dorothy Thompson started her warnings even earlier than Mr. Hull. It took a long time before people really accepted her analysis of the danger seriously. Go back through the press of that period and you will find no dearth of warnings. You will find only a dearth of reaction to them in the public at large.

Why the Nazis?

Question: I would be very grateful if Mr. Harsch would explain why National Socialism came about at all. Also what its platform is.

Mrs. William Wulf, Detroit, Mich.

Answer: National Socialism came about because inflation, economic depression and the failure of democratic diplomacy to adopt either a policy of conciliation or firmness towards Germany provided an ideal breeding ground for the revival of latent German militant imperialism. The economic sufferings of the world from 1929 on, for which no one individual is to blame, and the incoherent, diplomatic incompetence of democratic statesmanship, for which every peace-loving nation, including the United States, is heavily to blame, paved Herr Hitler's path. These conditions destroyed both the self-confidence of the democratic element in German politics and their credit with the dissatisfied German masses. The latter turned with relief to something which promised them everything a politician could promise, which appealed to their national pride, and which happened to represent the dangerous impulses in Germany which have their counterpart in every other country. The result was humanly inevitable.

The platform of National Socialism is of no current importance. It was framed for its propaganda appeal and has never provided anything more than slogans for public consumption.

The 25 "demands" of the National Socialist German Workers' Party thus remain essentially an historical curiosity. They call for union of Germans under the principle of self-determination of peoples, equality of Germans with other nations, and abrogation of the Treaty of Versailles. They demand land and colonies, and exclude further immigration of non-Germans. Jews are barred from citizenship, and public offices made attainable only by Reich citizens.

In the social realm, they demand that the state provide working and living possibilities for its citizens, and that all citizens have the same rights and duties.

The state is called upon to care for the aged, provide equalized educational opportunities, care for health of by protection of mother and child, curb child labor, and furnish athletic programs for its citizens.

Religious freedom is demanded, while strict state control of the press is condoned. Confiscation of war profits are demanded, as well as nationalization of all trusts, distribution of profits of large industries, communalization of large department stores, and strict control of shopkeepers in their sales to the state.

Finally, the Party demanded that the "mercenary" army be abolished and that a people's army be developed; that a strong central authority in the Reich be set up with a central parliament and professional chambers to carry out laws promulgated by the Reich in the Federal States.

German Wages

Question: What would happen if Germany were to suddenly stop making armaments? What were conditions before the armament boom? How is it that the leaders in Germany are living in great luxury? What are the wages paid the workers compared with those wages paid in America? What are the housing conditions?

Mrs. Ida L. C. Moore, Lansing, Michigan

Answer: Probably over 50 per cent of all German workers would be thrown out of employment at once if the manufacture of armaments ceased. Some plants could be reconverted to peaceful production quickly. But that depends on a good many "ifs." The total loss of employment would probably far exceed the capacity of Germany to absorb them even in public works, unless the condition which brought about the change was a German victory. It is, of course, obvious and well known that unemployment in Germany has been "solved" by (1) mobilization of over 5,000,000 men in the armed services, (2) armament manufacturing, and (3) public works projects which are often uneconomic and always pay lower than prevailing wages, in fact barely enough for minimum subsistence standards.

The actual normal wage of a German unskilled worker is about 30 marks per week which had roughly the purchasing power in pre-war Germany of $10 a week in the United States. Skilled labor sometimes gets as high as 50 marks a week, although this is getting into brackets of considerable skill. Housing conditions are good in quality and low in rents. The deficiency is severe overcrowding due to lack of new housing construction during the Nazi regime. The skilled worker in Germany is, of course, far below the American skilled worker in purchasing power.

Leaders in Germany live in great luxury because they inhabit the palaces or castles of expropriated Jews or members of the old aristocracy or upper class who have left Germany or been dispossessed for political "crimes," because they have ample party sources of income in addition to their official salaries, and because they have means of obtaining food and clothing outside of the rationing system, especially from occupied countries.

'Recruited' Labor

Question: It has been reported often that Germany "recruits" people from the conquered countries to work in Germany. To what extent? What is their status, that of hired hands or slaves?

Another report is that Germans seize the wealth—banks, stores, etc., of the subjugated cities. This is pure spoil of war, isn't it? And what disposition do they make of the former owners?

Judge Frank G. Tyrrell, Los Angeles, California

Answer: Workers are heavily recruited from every conquered country. The total figures are not known reliably. I have seen estimates which ran to over 1,000,000 at present time. My own information leads me to believe that 500,000 would be an absolute minimum, with the probable total perhaps as high as 1,000,000. Their status depends on the place of origin. All are paid wages, partly in German marks, but most goes to their families at home in local currency. A Czech or Polish worker is arbitrarily moved to Germany at the will of the German Employment Service. Such a worker is not free either to return home or to leave a job assigned to him. In that sense he is a slave. Italian workers are "recruited" with the co-operation of the Italian Government. Danish workers are recruited directly by German employers working through the German Consulates in Denmark on the basis of attractive terms, but without compulsion. Strictly speaking, none of them is any more "slave" than the German worker is. They are assigned to jobs and they must remain at that job for whatever time their contract calls for.

German acquisition of privately owned property in conquered countries is always accomplished through superficially legal means. The money with which it is purchased is usually either currency captured during the occupation, or currency created by inflation of captured currency. Outright confiscation or seizure is employed only in cases of persons convicted of political opposition to the regime. Of course this category can be made rather broad. But generally speaking, it is done through currency manipulation and pressure of various kinds. The process results in the gradual liquidation of the native propertied element and the transfer of ownership or control of commercial or industrial property into German hands by means which are financially profitable to Germany and Germans. The dispossessed native property owners will be driven down into the lower white-collar classes or even into the laboring class in time, if Germany wins the war.

Mr. Harsch yesterday referred to an article to appear in the Readers' Digest by William L. Shirer on "mercy killings" in Germany. The article is not included in the May issue, but is expected in a forthcoming number.

Allied Resistance in Balkans Inflicted Big Loss on Axis

Continued from Page 1

great effectiveness by Imperial forces and what is left of the Greek Army.

Troops in Greece are fighting with their back to the sea, and the Navy is bending every effort to ensure that the warships form a wall that will hold firm as long as possible.

Inevitably the Allies have been falling back to contract their front and shorten their lines of communication. And now the question is, What cost have they forced the Nazis to pay for their advance over a terrain pronouncedly advantageous to defenders?

Obviously there has been no opportunity for counting Nazi casualties, but accumulated evidence of eyewitnesses of the grim mountain fighting suggests that German official communiqués have underestimated them greatly and at the same time have exaggerated Allied losses.

In connection with certain local actions indeed it has been reliably reported that the proportion killed has been somewhere in the region of 100 to one in favor of defense.

Nazis Expected Sacrifices

It is not doubted for a moment that the Nazis were fully prepared to sacrifice vast numbers of men at any point. They are in a position to measure the success of their achievement by territorial gains, not by the losses avoided, and they have hurled men and machines to destruction on a wholesale scale in order to force the last wave through as sustained pressure told its tale. From their viewpoint, therefore, the Balkan operations have been a great success.

For the British the problem on land is the same as it has been in the air—to hold on with careful preservation of resources while reinforcements are built up, and the prime military concern has been to take the maximum toll at a minimum cost, even though compelled nearly all the time to do it on retreat.

The extent to which this has been done in Greece is held to justify, on purely military grounds, the policy of sending troops into the Balkans, as dictated by moral considerations.

This stage of the war is regarded as centering upon an attempt to continue this strategy until the last possible moment, while the forces concentrate in North Africa to strike telling blows at the Axis there when the time comes.

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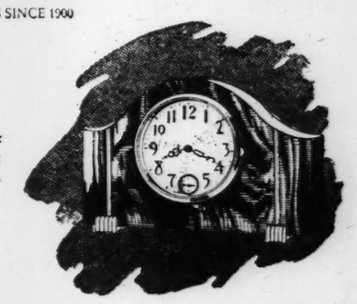
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Defense Mediation Board To Handle Coal Situation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—The National Defense Mediation Board today received the three-weeks triangular soft coal dispute. Dr. Clarence Dykstra, Board Chairman, invited representatives of three sides, the northern operators, the southern operators and the Congress of Industrial Organizations - United Mine Workers Union, to submit their viewpoints to conference. The soft coal stoppage, despite big reserve stockpiles of coal over the country, is now beginning to affect the defense effort and to shut down steel mills.

The action of Secretary of Labor Perkins in certifying the dispute to the new Mediation Board came after the mines had been shut 24 days, and a few minutes after receiving word last night of the collapse of new conferences in New York under Labor Department auspices, which were resumed after President Roosevelt's plea on Monday night to the bolting southern coal operators to rejoin the discussion.

New Conference for Board

The Mediation Board has never had a three-way dispute like this before, and it is more complicated than a straight union-employer controversy. It involves economic and geographical factors as well as wage rates.

President Roosevelt on Monday presented a two-point proposal, that the miners and northern operators who are already in agreement on a $1-a-day wage increase should straightway resume work; and that the southern operators and miners who have not yet reached an agreement over the proposed $1 increase, plus the elimination of the present 40-cent wage differential, should submit to mediation and at the same time reopen the mines, the agreement ultimately reached to be made retroactive to the date of resuming work.

The real point at issue is whether the southern operators should give up their 40-cents-a-day wage differential in their favor without which, they allege, they cannot compete with northern coal because of a rail differential adverse to them. In effect, they say, a tacit alliance exists between the U. M. W. A. and the northern operators against the southern coal operators.

Placing Blame for Shutdown

The northern operators, though they are prepared to increase wages $1 a day, make this agreement contingent on the southern operators following suit, besides wiping out the 40-cent differential.

When the union, through John L. Lewis, made its original wage proposal he suggested that the mines be kept open, without a strike and any agreement be made retroactive to April 1, thus averting the present day defense shutdown.

Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the U. S. Conciliation Service, was quoted as underlining this fact in the New York Times, April 6, at a time when northern operators agreed to the union's terms. The Times quoted Dr. Steelman as having "held the owners responsible for the shutdown of coal production" because of their refusal to accept this proposal.

Mr. Lewis has frequently expressed his opposition and hostility to the Mediation Board, and it has been charged by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia that Secretary Perkins delayed certifying the strike to the Mediation Board out of deference to Mr. Lewis. However, Secretary Perkins has now certified the dispute and it passes from her hands to that of Dr. Dykstra.

Summarizing the situation:

Northern operators, employing 250,000 miners, had agreed to grant the United Mine Workers Union (C. I. O.) a $7-daily wage base, an increase of $1.

Southern operators, employing 150,000 men, offered a raise from $5.60 to $6.22 per day but refused to give up a favorable wage differential, claiming a need for lower freight rates.

The union, headed by John L. Lewis, and the northern operators had agreed unconditionally to Mr. Roosevelt's appeal. The southern operators had balked.

Shortages of soft coal hampered the Nation's defense industries.

Wage Conference

Chairman Ezra Van Horn in New York today announced adjournment of the Appalachian Coal Wage Conference subject to the call of the chair and conferees said certification of the bituminous case to the National Mediation Board meant "further delay" in settling the coal stoppage.

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers (C. I. O.), said:

"It is unfortunate that the Secretary of Labor did not defer certification of this case until the public had a chance to evaluate the refusal of southern operators to accept the proposal of the President. Further delay in resumption of operations and of coal production is now inescapable. For this we disclaim any responsibility."

Hospital Picketed

PITTSBURGH, April 24 (AP)—Judge Frank P. Patterson has modified a temporary injunction and granted permission to 358 striking service employees at West Penn Hospital to carry on limited picketing activities.

He set aside certain areas in the neighborhood of the hospital where picketing, without congregating, might be maintained but warned that he would institute action if any violations occurred.

The modified order will be effective pending further hearings to determine whether the original injunction prohibiting the strike and picketing will be made permanent. A two-day hearing on the picketing issue was concluded yesterday.

Record Cement Pay

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 24 (AP)—Wage increases of eight cents an hour for cement mill maintenance and production workers were provided in a contract signed by officials of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company and representatives of the United Lime, Gypsum and Cement Workers International Union (American Federation of Labor).

The contract increases the basic wage from 57 to 65 cents an hour, said by company officials to be the highest ever paid by the industry in this district.

Morrell Wages Up

OTTUMWA, Iowa, April 24 (AP)—John Morrell & Co., meat packing firm, has announced a general 8 per cent wage increase, the same as adopted by Cudahy, Swift and Wilson. Morrell operates packing plants at Ottumwa, Sioux Falls, S. D., and Topeka, Kan., and 12 branch houses.

8 P. C. Pay Raise

WATERLOO, Iowa, April 24 (AP)—Wage increases of 8 per cent for approximately 4,000 men and women employees of the Rath Packing Company here were announced today by J. W. Rath, President. The boost is effective April 21.

The raise, for all plant workers on hourly or piece-work basis, will add between $400,000 and $500,000 to the yearly pay roll, Mr. Rath declared.

Building Strike

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 24 (AP)—The Building Trades Council announced today that a strike of A. F. of L. construction workers was under way at defense projects in support of their wage demands. The extent of the walkout, shortly after 8 a. m. had not been determined, K. G. Bitter, council secretary, said.

The demands of 18,000 defense construction workers were before the Navy Department.

The workers, engaged in building many million dollars' worth of Army, Navy and Marine housing, repair and construction facilities in the San Diego area, are asking the same wage scale prevalent in private industry.

Strike Voted

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 24 (AP)—Six hundred members of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers have authorized a strike at the Chevrolet plant in Buffalo if contract negotiations between the union and General Motors Corporation fail and a walkout is called by the national leadership.

Fuel Shortage

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 24 (AP)—Republic Steel Corporation has shut down the third of its four blast furnaces here, abandoned Bessemer steel production entirely, and today suspended operation of more coke batteries as a result of the fuel shortage. There now are six blast furnaces down in the Youngstown district because of lack of fuel.

Closed Shop Ban

DETROIT, April 24 (AP)—C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corp., in whose plants members of Congress of Industrial Organizations unions are taking strike votes, said today that, "We're not going to give them a closed shop," and that he believed demands for higher wages unwarranted.

There is "some danger of a strike at any time," Mr. Wilson remarked.

The United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) has set midnight tonight for completion of membership strike votes in some 61 G. M. plants throughout the country. Meanwhile, negotiations on a new working contract continued here, with Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey participating.

Britain's Air Strength Outlined in New York

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—A St. George Society dinner last night was told by Sir Hugh Dowding, Air Chief Marshal of the British Air Commission, that Germany tried to invade England last fall when "the Nais strove bitterly for two months and failed bitterly because of the dominant spirit of the British and their superior equipment."

He said Great Britain was "substantially safe from invasion so long as we keep in the forefront in regards to our air equipment."

Child-Labor on Farms Planned in New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J., April 24 (AP)—A bill permitting children from 12 to 16 years old to work on New Jersey farms to meet a "critical" labor agricultural shortage caused by selective service and national defense industrial activity passed the State Senate last night.

The Coal Situation Is Now in Their Hands

Wide World

National Defense Mediation Board

Left to right, seated: Dr. Frank Graham, Sidney Hillman, Dr. Clarence Dykstra, Chairman; Daniel W. Tracy, and William H. Davis. Standing: Eugene Meyer, Roger D. Lapham, Cyrus Ching, Walter Teagle, George W. Harrison, George Meany, Philip Murray, and Thomas Kennedy.

Near Riot Greets Lindbergh N. Y. Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—To street-scenes reminiscent of disorders that went with the public tensions of 1916, in a surging crowd of non-interventionists, with articulate cross-currents of all-out British aid groups, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh carried his anti-war plea to the America First Committee rostrum here last night, for the first time as an official organizer of this group.

Pressing through the turbulent outdoors throng that required a 200-man police detail to manage, Colonel Lindbergh mounted the platform of the Manhattan Center West 34th Street with United States Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Kathleen Norris, novelist, other speakers at the meeting, at which John T. Flynn, economist and Chairman of the New York Chapter of the Committee, presided.

The speech ended Colonel Lindbergh's role as an individual in the defense controversy, for it was as a leader of organized opinion that he denounced what he said were the attempts of a powerful minority to lead America into a war it stood no chance of winning and urged all citizens who "believe in an independent destiny for America" to actively share the Committee "faith in the ability of this Nation to defend itself, to develop its own civilization and to contribute to the progress of mankind in a more constructive and intelligent way than has yet been found by the warring nations of Europe."

Bannerheads of his address, which met with a continuing ovation from the 6,700 persons in the main auditorium of the Center, were that, as France had been defeated, so was it "now obvious that England is losing the war"; that the British Government had "one last desperate plan . . . to persuade us to send another American expeditionary force to Europe and to share with England, militarily, as well as financially, the fiasco of this war"; that America "cannot win this war for England, regardless of how much assistance we extend," and that it was the interventionists of England and France upon whom the responsibility for the downfall of the democracies of Europe would rest in history, from the campaign of Poland to that of Greece, and who had now brought this country to the verge of war "to which more than 80 per cent of our citizens are opposed."

"There is a policy open to this Nation that will lead to success," he declared; "a policy that leaves us free to follow our own way of life and to develop our own civilization. . . . It was advocated by Washington; it was incorporated in the Monroe Doctrine. Under its guidance, the United States became the greatest Nation in the World.

Demands Faith in America

"It is based upon the belief that the security of a nation lies in the strength and character of its own people. It recommends the maintenance of armed forces sufficient to defend this hemisphere from attack by any combination of foreign powers. It demands faith in an independent American destiny. . . . It is a policy not of isolation, but of independence; not of defeat, but of courage."

Mr. Flynn's introduction took cognizance of the mixed elements in the crowd both inside and outside the building, declaring that "if you don't like anything you hear, hold a meeting some place else," and that the Committee was not responsible if literature was distributed in the streets, "by Bundists, Fascists, Communists or by foreign agents working in themselves, or through American citizens, to involve this country in war."

Senator Walsh spoke as a leader of the Congress non-interventionist bloc, beginning with a protest at the "vilification" to which Colonel Lindbergh had been subjected in a country of free speech, and continuing that, from being urged to "steps short of war," the Nation was now being propagandized to accept that "we are at war and should recognize it," with the convoy of lend-lease supplies to Britain the current proposal of national pressure groups to be resisted.

"When we go into the zone of actual combat through the convoy route, there is no turning back," he said. "Convoys mean war. Do we want convoys?"

"No," roared the audience.

Mrs. Norris, who had flown here from her California home for the meeting, held that history justified American belief that the state of affairs created in present Europe by "a cruel and unbalanced dictator" would last no longer than had past despotic invasions," and that the European peoples would "return to normality and sanity, because we know their hearts are not in a great ruinous war any more than is our own."

"Every nation in Europe has quarreled with every other nation," she said. "They speak to us now of defending democracy and defending a certain type of living. There is no democracy there, and their sort of living never has been ours and never will be ours."

Among the 75 others on the platform were Mrs. Lindbergh, Miss Kathryn Lewis, daughter of John L. Lewis; Amos R. E. Pinchot, New York Lawyer; Mr. and Mrs. John P. Marquand, the Rev. Dr. Edward Hunt, and Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon.

Each member of the audience had been handed a small American flag, and as the crowd sang, the outdoors scene was a melee.

There the hawking of anti-Semitic organs like Social Justice and The American Way and of opposition circulars by the non-sectarian Anti-Nazi League to champion human rights on "What One Hitler Medal Can Do," presenting Colonel Lindbergh as believing "not in America first, but in appeasement first," and scores of curb debates filled the night with pro and con invective. Suddenly an anti-rally sortie was made into the street denouncing the America First Committee as "a Nazi transmission belt."

The band of 100 picketers representing the Friends of Democracy, the Youth Committee of the Federal Union and the Student Defenders of Democracy, got first boos and then physical attack, some getting knocked down and their placards torn up, until the police settled the encounter by dispersing the demonstrators.

The monthly social of the British Great War Veterans Association being held simultaneously in the Center had difficulty assembling, and indeed 300 of its members were never able to get into the building. The band and a detachment of British sailors to have been guests of honor likewise were stopped outside, but this did not prevent the lusty singing of "Tipperary," and the strains of it came floating into the America First Committee hall.

Pope Asks Peace Prayers

VATICAN CITY, April 24 (AP)—Pope Pius XII asked Roman Catholics throughout the world today to pray for peace—the third such appeal of his pontificate. The appeal, made in the form of a letter addressed to Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, asked Roman Catholics to devote the month of May to peace prayers.

Lindbergh's Isolation Plea Is Decried by Davenport

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—Russell W. Davenport, Editor of Fortune Magazine, decried Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's nonintervention plea last night as a stand which would have America shun not only its responsibilities as a member of the family of nations, but also its responsibility "to ourselves for the preservation of our own fine way of life."

The charge was a deviation from his prepared address over the Columbia Broadcasting System which saw Reichsführer Hitler leading a violent "counter-revolution" against the democratic order for which the American Revolution of 1776 was fought.

The gist of the Lindbergh argument, Mr. Davenport declared, is "that we have no responsibilities in maintaining the civilization of freedom; should mind our own business and not meddle in other people's affairs."

"But before we accept such an easy idea," he continued, "are we sure that a victory of the totalitarian powers will have no effect on the future of America? Can we honestly say that the world will be the same for us if Hitler wins this war?

"Let us be careful in our answer, for if this crisis turns out to be our crisis after all, then we would awake from our dreams of isolation to find our civilization wrecked and our future ruined."

Navy Blimp Grounds Close to Forest Fire

LAKEHURST, N. J., April 24 (AP)—The Navy blimp L-1 was forced down and slightly damaged yesterday one mile from a raging forest fire. The crew had been directing fire fighters from their aerial vantage point.

The head blaze was burning away from the scene of the landing and Lieut. Commander George F. Watson, U. S. Naval Air Station public relations officer, said the blimp was in "no danger" at the moment. Trucks were rushed to transport the deflated airship out of the area.

Children Wearing Out The Navies of the World

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 24 (AP)—School children tracing boat pictures from Jane's fighting ships caused the Cincinnati Public Library to remove the authoritative English manual of world navies from general circulation.

Librarian Chalmers Hadley explained that the book was becoming worn and that he couldn't be sure of getting another. Any government official or "responsible" person can use the manual, however.

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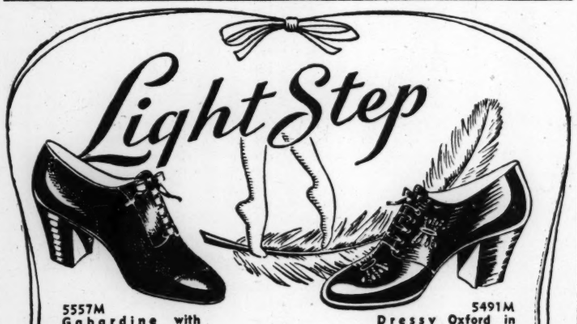

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'High Time to Get Excited,' Wickard Tells Farmers' Group

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The people of the United States were told by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard today that it was high time they "got excited" about the critical state of world affairs.

"Nowadays," the Cabinet officer reminded, "ostrich nations don't last very long."

If the United States wishes to continue a great nation, he said, "it must act like a great nation."

The Secretary offered this commentary on the progress to date of the European war:

"The story of this conflict, so far as the democracies are concerned, has been a story of 'too little and too late.' Millions of Americans are getting sick of that story. They see clearly the results of appeasement and unpreparedness."

Address to Farmers

Mr. Wickard's address was prepared for a gathering of New England and the Middle Atlantic farmers, called to discuss the Agriculture Department's program for expending production of meats, poultry and dairy products to meet the needs of Britain and other nations resisting the Axis powers.

Declaring American agriculture's stake in a British victory to be "very great," the Secretary said that should the Axis win, "we might as well kiss our export market for farm products good-by.

"That would mean sweeping readjustments in agriculture. The changes would be immediate and drastic and they would mean complete regimentation and government control for all agriculture and all farmers."

Mr. Wickard painted two contrasting pictures of what the nation might be in the future.

Freedom Goes

"One," he said "is a country that has turned its back upon the rest of the world and has disavowed responsibility for what happened elsewhere. This country maintains a huge Army and Navy, for it lives in constant fear of triumphant dictator nations. Freedom is something that once belonged to this country but not any more. . . .

"I don't want to live and farm in that kind of a United States.

"I see another country," he continued, "a great nation that is not afraid to stand up for its rights. This nation has a dominant voice in world affairs; it has a flourishing world trade; its young men think in world terms, and what is most important of all, it lives in peace and insists upon a world that will continue to live in peace."

Declaring he believed most farmers favor aid to Britain, Mr. Wickard said that he was emphasizing the international situation because "I think it's time the farmers and the people of this country got excited about the world situation. I think we should carefully weigh our course in the light of our own self-interest.

"Some of the facts aren't very pleasant but we can't change them by looking the other way."

Witness Sees Harm to Labor From Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24 (AP)—A Government witness called Harry Bridges "labor's greatest enemy" at the Congress of Industrial Organizations leader's deportation hearing here yesterday, and another testified he had seen the defendant enter Communist Party headquarters at New York City.

"I think he is the greatest enemy labor has today," said Robert Patrick Wilmot of Portland, Ore., a former Communist.

John Thompson, a native of Portsmouth, Va., who said he left the party in August, 1935, testified he had been an elevator operator at the Communist Party headquarters at 35 East Twelfth Street in New York City.

He said that on an evening either late in 1934 or 1935 Mr. Bridges and Roy Hudson, identified as of the party's political bureau, and J. Peters, an official of the Communist school, entered the elevator.

Mr. Thompson said there was a meeting of the central executive committee on the ninth floor and he had been instructed no one could enter the elevator except Communist Party officials and members of the Committee.

He testified he knew Mr. Hudson and Mr. Peters but did not know Mr. Bridges and asked him, "Where are you going?"

"That's all right, this is Comrade Bridges. He's with us," Mr. Thompson said either Mr. Hudson or Mr. Peters replied.

At Indian Art Show

Museum of Modern Art

Mrs. Roosevelt Meets Some Early Americans

Left to right, Dooley Shorty, a Navajo silversmith; Elsie Bonser (Miss Red Rock), Sioux; Mrs. Nellie Starboy Buffalo Chief, Sioux, and the President's wife talk things over.

Indian Art Exhibit to Move From New York to Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is moving day, not closing time for the Exhibit of Indian Art, at the Museum of Modern Art, which aims to inform the public how traditional Indian arts and crafts objects may be adapted to modern use. After April 27, this mammoth Indian collection, which has been open since Jan. 22, will be on its way to Worcester, Mass.

However, according to René d'Harnoncourt, Director of Indian Arts and Crafts of the Department of the Interior, it will take all summer to arrange this stupendous display and only those cities in the United States, with museums that can be practically made over, will have the opportunity of seeing this Indian Exhibit. For example, at the Museum of Modern Art, all the interior walls of the gallery floors were removed and entirely new arrangements of walls and floor spaces set up. Even at that a 60-foot mural, a full-size replica of animal and figure drawings, or pictograph, chiseled and painted thousands of years ago by the ancient Basketmakers on a side of a cliff in Barrier Canyon, Utah, had to be hung in a curve from side to side.

This Exhibition is a cross section of artistic achievements of Indians in the United States during the last 1,500 years, with the third floor of the Museum given over to the historic and prehistoric background of the American Indian, such as a series of Southwest underground ceremonial chambers or kivas, lighted only by a hole in the top of each chamber.

The second floor with its exhibit of present day traditional Indian objects made by Indians for Indians leads up to the display on the lower floor, depicting Indian art for modern use. There are silver cups and goblets by Navajo silversmiths, service plates of black and red pottery for dinner tables; a section of a room with Indian furnishings, such as a large cottonwood drum for an end table, a Navajo rug on the floor and a smaller one for a table covering, and for personal adornment, modern jewelry and dresses with appropriate Indian coloring and designs, are shown.

Four Indian artists were invited to New York to meet visitors at the exhibit. There was Elsie Bonser, a Sioux in the Arts and Crafts Department at Pine Ridge, S. D.; Nellie Buffalo Chief, Sioux, holding the same position on the adjoining Rosebud Reservation; Fred Kabotie, Hopi painter and Dooley Shorty, a Navajo Silversmith. The President's wife met these four typical Indians, when she attended the Indian Exhibit and said:

"In dwelling with Indian art of the United States we find that its sources reach far beyond our borders, both to the north and to the south, and we acknowledge here a cultural debt not only to the Indians of the United States, but to the Indians of both Americas."

New Ruling Is Requested On Coal Act

The Justice Department asked the Supreme Court today for a reconsideration before a full nine-man tribunal of a recent 4 to 4 decision holding that a company obtaining coal from mines which it leased, but which were operated by others under contract, was exempt from price fixing provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act.

This was one of eight cases the court recently has decided by evenly divided 4 to 4 decisions. They were made possible by the vacancy created by the retirement last Feb. 1 of Mr. Justice James C. McReynolds.

[When the Supreme Court divides evenly, the lower court decision stands.]

Charles Fahy, acting Solicitor General, said the decision in the coal case, involving the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, "approves a device through which the price provisions of the Act may readily be evaded by the mere formality of making the consumer rather than the producer the lessee of the mining rights."

"If that decision properly construes the law," the petition added, "any consumer may be able to purchase coal at prices below those established under the Act by simply leasing from the land owner the right to mine a specified amount of coal and contracting with the coal operator to pay him separately for extracting and shipping that amount.

"It is significant that, both before and since the decision in this case by this court, 24 applications for exemption have been filed with the director of the Bituminous Coal Division claiming exemption on substantially the same facts as those here involved.

"In these circumstances, the desirability of final settlement of the question by this Court is obvious."

Czechs Deported To Nazi Factories Set at 125,000

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—German domination of Bohemia and Moravia has resulted in deportation of at least 125,000 industrial workers to Reich factories, according to a review issued here by the Foreign Ministry of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile.

For workers who remained at home, said the 150-page booklet entitled "Two Years of German Oppression in Czechoslovakia," real wages fell in most cases as much as 20 per cent since the "peaceful occupation" by Hitler's Army in March, 1939.

By the end of 1940 prices had risen 40 per cent, said the review. In addition to the deportation of industrial workers, it declared, 55,000 agricultural workers had been forced to go to German farms and "be treated literally like slaves."

The booklet charges many instances of persecution of individuals, churches, and Czech cultural institutions. It closes with the provisional Government's slogan: "A free Czechoslovakia in a free Europe."

British War Debate Deferred; 'No Progress' With the Soviets

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that he could report no progress in negotiations for a trade agreement between Britain and Soviet Russia.

He added that Britain stood ready to discuss all outstanding questions with the Soviet.

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—For the second time in three days Prime Minister Winston Churchill asked Parliament today to postpone a debate on the war, but hinted he might make a broadcast on the Greek campaign in the meantime.

The Prime Minister volunteered the remark that he was aware the House expected a debate on the war, and said it would be held "at the earliest moment which enables the Government to give a full and reasonable account of what has taken place."

He warned that "serious responsibility rests on the Government in taking any course or making any statement which might prejudice the success of the British, Australian, New Zealand, and Greek soldiers who at this time are in close contact with the enemy."

He gave the hint of a possible broadcast in replying to a member who cited the broadcast of Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies of Australia two days ago.

Mr. Churchill said, "I have been thinking whether I might not make some statement of a general character, but I have been very anxious to make sure whether, if I did so, I should not be treating the House with any disrespect when I suggested debate on the matter should be postponed until a later occasion.

"If I could say anything helpful on the matter in the interval, not, of course, going into the controversial aspect, I feel the House would perhaps give me the opportunity."

The House cheered.

The Prime Minister said the Australian Parliament was unlikely to meet before the first week in May, and that an effort would be made to have simultaneous debates here and in the Dominions since there would be "obvious inconvenience" in having them "piecemeal."

Former War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha pressed for a statement from Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on his recent tour of the Middle East, but Mr. Churchill replied that it was "intimately interwoven with the main matters which the House wishes to discuss."

Detention Waived

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Home Secretary Herbert Morrison said today that the Hon. Unity Freeman-Mitford, onetime admirer of Adolf Hitler who came home last fall with a mysterious bullet wound in her neck, would not be detained by British authorities.

"My information of this person's health and the circumstances under which she is living," Mr. Morrison said, "do not indicate presently any ground which makes it necessary in the interests of national security to exercise control over her."

A Laborite Member served notice yesterday that he would ask the Home Secretary whether he had considered the desirability of detaining her under defense regulations because of "her past associations with Nazi leaders and her declared pro-Nazi views."

Pigeon Squad

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Pigeon talk fluttered through the House of Commons yesterday and disclosed that United States birds already are flying for Britain.

Questioned about it, Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair refused to say how many United States pigeons were being used by Britain for message carrying work, asserting it was "not in the public interest to give this information."

A member said that many British pigeons had been slaughtered because of the scarcity of food for them.

219 High School Publications 'All-American' in Long Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 24—"All-American" rating among high school newspapers has been awarded to 219 publications after a three-months study by professional journalists, as the annual critical service of the National Scholastic Press Association.

The Association, with its affiliate, Associated Collegiate Press, is sponsored by the University of Minnesota, and embraces a membersip of 2,815 high school and college publications throughout the United States and its territories.

The 964 high school entries were judged in 50 classifications, based on school enrollment and method and frequency of publication.

From among the top-notch "All-Americans," the Association designated 14 publications as "All-American Pacemakers," two as "Junior Pacemakers," and two as "Mimeo Leaders," special awards for outstanding excellence irrespective of classification.

Results of judging in the college grade are to be released soon, according to Fred L. Kildow, Director of the Press Association, who is an instructor in the University's department of journalism here.

High-school "Pacemakers" were: Florida, Times, Sr. high school, Miami; Indiana, Times, South Side high school, Fort Wayne; Minnesota, News, Central high school, Minneapolis; Times, West high school, Minneapolis; Times, Central high school, St. Paul; Missouri, Courier, Normandy high school, St. Louis County; New York, Chieftain, Sewanhaka high school, Floral Park; Ohio, Blue and Gold, East high school, Cleveland; Tatler, West Technical high school, Cleveland; Oregon, Post, Franklin high school, Portland; Virginia, Chatterbox, Washington high school, Danville; Washington, News, Lincoln high school, Tacoma; Wisconsin, Ripples, Shorewood high school, Milwaukee; Washington Scroll, Milwaukee.

"Junior Pacemakers" were: Michigan, Rambler, Jr. high school, Highland Park; Wisconsin, Pilot, Peckham, Jr. high school, Milwaukee.

"Mimeo Leaders" were: Idaho, Wa-Hi Booster, high school, Wallace; Wisconsin, Maroon Warrior, high school, Menomonie.

Montreal Reports Peaceful Walkout

MONTREAL, April 24 (CP)—Between 300 and 350 workers at Peck Rolling Mills here struck yesterday in a peaceful walkout after, it was said, the company had refused to grant a requested increase in wages. About eight maintenance men remained in the plant to look after machinery.

A board of conciliation has investigated the dispute and the majority report recommended no wage increase. A minority report of the board suggested wages be increased approximately 15 cents an hour.

Peck Rolling Mills is a subsidiary of Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation.

St. George's Day Brings Pledge To Heal War Wounds

LONDON, April 24 (BPS)—St. George's Day was celebrated yesday in England with a pledge to direct the civilian heroism of the war into the post-war task of "healing England's wounds." The pledge was voiced in a nationwide radiocast by Lord Chatfield, Prime Minister Winston Churchill's own appointee to nominate recipients of the George Cross and George Medal for civilian gallantry.

Many Britons wore roses in their buttonhole in token of the martyrdom of St. George who, in 303 A.D. tore down a Roman Emperor's proclamation banning Christianity. St. George is the patron saint of England, the dragon-slayer who, incidentally, was a Greek.

Lord Chatfield, in his radiocast, declared "if, when St. George has slain the dragon, we are to make a better success of peace than we did 20 years ago, we must glean . . . unity of comradeship and shake off the tendency to dwell overmuch on our misfortunes. . . .

"Let us rather recognize that each of us is important only in so far as he plays a full part in the battle; and, in peace, only in so far as we are united in the task of healing our country's wounds. . . .

"First by saving England, then by working together to remove misery and squalor from English homes—only thus will we complete the task. . . ."

Lord Chatfield, who was First Sea Lord from 1933 until 1938, especially commended the Royal Navy to those defending English soil. "The responsibility of the fleet today is greater than it would have been if only England had not slept during the years of peace."

Crime Seen on the Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—Despite the billions of dollars paid out for protectian against crime and the correction of criminals, law breaking is on the increase throughout the country, according to William O'Wwyer, District Attorney of Kings County, prominently mentioned for the Democratic Mayoral nomination next fall, whose successful prosecutions of the "Murder, Incorporated" gang brought him Nation-wide recognition.

The upward curve of crime, more over, Mr. O'Dwyer told the annual spring luncheon of the Central Mercantile Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel yesterday, was attributable to serious felonies—not minor crimes. He stressed that the heavy bill paid by taxpayers for crime was only a part of the cost, because "other millions are paid out as a result of crime of which nothing is known."

Criminal offenders, the District Attorney held, are divided into three groups—casual offenders, youths from 16 to 21 who commit a large number of the serious crimes, and organized gangsters. He said the publicity atatendant on his anti-crime drive in Brooklyn had given the impression that Brooklyn was a "tough community."

"But," he added, "despite the fact that it is the second largest community in the country, it has not been bad."

Mr. O'Dwyer reported a 20 to 32 per cent reduction in major crimes in his borough in 1940 and further reductions of 4 to 6 per cent in such crimes in the first quarter of this year.

Editors Honor Journalism Dean For Service to Nation and Press

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 24 (AP)—The National Editorial Association's annual award for outstanding public service to the country and its non-metropolitan press was presented last night to Charles L. Allen, Assistant Dean and Director of Research at the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

He served on the staff of the University of Illinois School of Journalism after completing his college course at the University of North Dakota. He was manager of the New Jersey Press Association for three years and was Director of the Department of Journalism at Rutgers University.

In addition to his work at Northwestern University, Mr. Allen has written several books on journalism and newspapers and is editor of the N. E. A.'s magazine, National Publisher.

Raymond B. Howard of London, Ohio, was selected to head the National Editorial Association for the coming year during which it was agreed to work together for defense of their country and the growth of their small town publications.

Mr. Howard, publisher of the London Madison Press and Public Relations Director of the Ohio Division of Conservation and Natural Resources, was elected President at the close of the organization's fifty-sixth annual convention.

Edwin F. Abels, publisher of the Lawrence, Kan., Outlook, was elected Vice-President. W. H. McIntire of the Vandalia, Mo., Mail was re-named Treasurer. Don Eck of Chicago will continue as Director of Promotion and membership for the N. E. A. which has 476 active members in 36 States and the District of Columbia.

The N. E. A. approved resolutions asking the directors to sponsor an exchange of newspapermen with South American countries as part of the United States' "Good Neighbor Policy"; to request Congress to authorize the Treasury to advertise defense bonds sales in newspapers; to ask the Attorney General of the United States to "clarify" laws which treat of the rights of citizens; to work for the lowering of interstate trade barriers; and to educate the public to the value of advertising in small town publications.

'Highbrow'-'Lowbrow' Symphonic Harmony

Review of Recordings

One of the most amusing of music sessions—one with its tongue in its cheek all the way—is the National Broadcasting Company's "Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street" usually heard Mondays over the NBC-Blue Network at 9:35 p. m. Couched in the serious NBC Symphony manner, it is strictly a swing session. Its title, by the way, is a happy combination of "highbrow" and "lowbrow." If you don't think so, try and invent one yourself. Anyhow, the "Society" has reached the recording stage by means of RCA-Victor.

Every Monday evening a legion of "swingaroos" and those who appreciate fine music gather in groups (we attest personally) to listen in chuckling anticipation to the "program notes" of Welbourn Kelley delivered by "Dr. Gino" (Gene) Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton, by the way, does announce on Saturdays the symphonies that he "kids" on Mondays. The Chamber Music Society has achieved that unusual thing, crossed the dividing line of appeal to both popular and classic music lovers.

All this clever continuity would be for nothing unless the music was good—which it genuinely is. The "three B's" of the Society are "barrelhouse, boogie woogie, and blues." There are two groups—Dr. Henry "Hotlips" Levine, who learned trumpeting with the Original Dixieland Band, and his Barefooted Dixieland Philharmonic, and Maestro Paul Fugitive-from-the-Juilliard Laval, and his Woodwindy Ten.

The two groups can play excellent arrangements of the serious classics, or the popular "classics" in "Dixieland," "Chicago," "Memphis," or what-have-you style. Taking privileges with the genuine classics is done much better by those who know how to play them rather than permitting a strictly "dance" outfit to do "arrangements."

In this recorded session, Mlle. Dinah Shore is "diva," and Prof. Sidney Bechet, New Orleans jazz virtuoso of the virtually extinct soprano saxophone, is guest instrumentalist. Mlle. Shore sings Duke Ellington's "Mood Indigo" and is heard for the first time in blues, "Dinah's Blues" and "Basin Street," in tradition. Professor Bechet takes out that familiar rodent, "Muskrat Ramble," for his traditional run, in medium fast time. The Woodwindy Ten are heard in the "oldie," "Runnin' Wild," in fast time, and "Shoemaker's Holiday," inspired by Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition."

A final touch would have been to have sent Dr. Gino Hamilton down to Camden to introduce each number personally, though the program notes are amusingly wacky. Mr. Kelley is a phrase coiner. One of his classics, to our point of view, is his description of that familiar ballad, "Frankie and Johnnie," as the "poor man's Tristan and Isolde."

Popular

Other noteworthy albums are Gertrude Lawrence's singing of the principal tunes from her show, "Lady in the Dark," for Victor, with quartet and orchestra. If you have seen the show you may prefer Miss Lawrence's album but we think that Hildegarde's Decca album has a slight edge for finish of performance. Decca has released another good jazz album featuring "style," with versions of familiar jazz by Mildred Bailey and her Alley Cats, a Jess Stacy, Gene Gruipa and Israel Crosby trio, Meade Lewis, the boogie woogie pianist, Joe Marsala, the Chicago clarinetist, and Bud Freeman's Windy City Five, also Chicago style.

A popular Musicraft album of "Night Life in New York," Harlem section, offers blues and semi-spirituals by Joshua White, guitar and voice, with string bass accompaniment, a duo who are popular in certain cafes. Oddly, there is a "cooped up" feeling in these songs akin to Huddie Leadbetter's recent album of penitentiary work songs.

On the Latin American side, increasingly heard on wax, is Carmen Miranda, the "Brazilian Bombshell," in characteristic popularized local music heard in the film, "A Night in Rio." "Folk a Decca album, "Folk Songs of the Americas," a Victor black label album, is a good collection of songs, some familiar, from French Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Ecuador, Peru, and the United States, done by a mixed quartet with individual soloist offerings from the group.

Single labels are to hand by Bing Crosby, on Decca, of four numbers from "The Road to Zanzibar"; Mildred Bailey and her Delta Rhythm Boys, Decca, in "Jenny" and a song, which if it had radio publicity you might now be tired of, Irving Berlin's "When that Man Is Dead and Gone"; Milt Herth, who early discovered the percussive possibilities of the electric organ in Decca versions of "Down Home Rag" and "Hoity Hoity"; Artie Shaw's stringy and slightly swingy dustoff of "I Cover the Waterfront" and "Marinella," a rumba, for Victor; Bea Wain's "My Sister and I," based on the Dutch refugee children's story, for Victor and Glenn Miller's Bluebird arrangement of "Perfidia" and a nostalgic "Spring Will Be So Sad."

Classical

A Musicraft album by the Manuel and Williamson Harpischord Ensemble of Handel's Oboe Concerto in G minor Op. 3, and his Harpischord Concerto in F major, Op. 4, early works, does more than we thought possible to abuse the legend that a harpsichord is a tinkling instrument. The sonorities possible on the instrument, as recorded by this album, are surprising. The oboe, which is now thought of as a pastoral instrument, was treated in livelier fashion in Handel's day. The part is well handled by Florian Mueller.

For children is an album done by the Asch Studios of New York of Old Testament stories in modern language by Sholem Asch. The familiar stories of Adam, Eve, Noah and the Ark, the Tower of Babel and Abraham are told in simple non-Biblical language. The readings are done by David Niles with novachord accompaniment. The only questions of taste or interpretation involved are the use of a sepulchral effect to simulate the voice of Diety and a phrase used by Noah which precipitates the "chicken or egg" argument, and which was questioned by even juvenile listeners. Surveying the animals parading into the Ark Noah says, "He had a nose like an elephant, so we called him 'elephant.'"

Engineers Needed: Output Speeded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Almost like the assembly-line technique employed in the building of airplanes is the manner in which colleges and universities are stepping up their "production" to supply the need for 50,000 new engineers, instead of only 12,000 expected from normal graduating classes of universities of the United States in June.

Typical of what is happening in many colleges and universities is the selection of the University of Southern California's College of Engineering for 18 tuition-free courses by the United States Office of Education. These have brought to the University 550 new students who are industrial workers in day time and who study at the University evenings, increasing the number of new potential engineers at the University to more than 1,200, according to Dr. Robert E. Vivian, Acting Dean, and Prof. R. B. Strinngfield, co-ordinator of Government defense training at the University.

Giant M-3 Tank Is Received by Army

EDDYSTONE, Pa., April 24 (AP)—Bristling with cannon and machine guns, the first 28-ton M-3 tank rumbled out of the Baldwin Locomotive Works plant today and was turned over to Army officials for exhaustive tests. Among officials present was Robert F. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War.

The uowerful land forteress was finished nine months ahead of schedule. Officials said the plant now is tooled to its specifications and mass production would begin at once.

How Money Saved on U. S. Fires Would Aid Defense, Pointed Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—A nation-wide campaign for national defense through fire prevention would be "genuinely helpful" in the re-armament emergency, in the opinion of Col. Frank D. Layton, President of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

"Fire losses in America are still far too large," Colonel Layton said in an address before a group of editors and publishers at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club yesterday, a feature of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the National Board. "They cost this Country roughly one-third of a billion dollars a year . . . Such a sum of money could pay the operating costs of the Navy Department under normal conditions for 12 months.

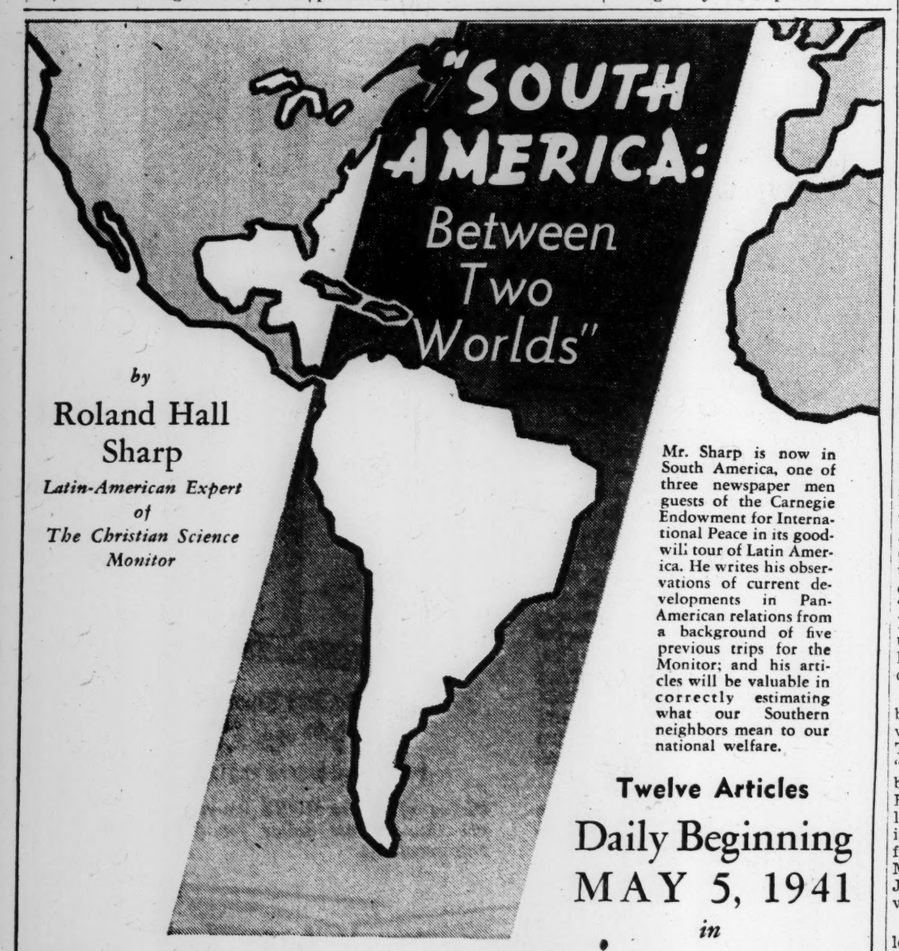
"Fire losses so far this year have amounted to over $84,000,000. This money could buy us 336 new four-engine long range bombing planes. America cannot afford to re-arm by digging deeper into taxpayers' pockets while letting one-third of a billion dollars' worth of property go up in smoke."

Colonel Layton stressed that fire losses in the United States have always been greater, proportionately, than those of most civilized countries." He disclosed that the National Board had offered its services to the Government to meet any possible emergency resulting from war in Europe. During the last war the National Board was credited with keeping fire losses in the Nation's preparedness machinery to a minimum.

Army Socks Orders Using Up Materials

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (AP)—Huge orders for socks to outfit Uncle Sam's growing army may create a scarcity of commodities used by the hosiery industry, says Earl Constantine, President of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

"Second hand equipment will take on new values," he told the Association's convention yesterday. During the past year, he said, the Government contracted for 40,000,000 pairs of wool socks and 25,000,000 cotton pairs.



by
Roland Hall Sharp
Latin-American Expert of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Sharp is now in South America, one of three newspaper men guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in its goodwill tour of Latin America. He writes his observations of current developments in Pan-American relations from a background of five previous trips for the Monitor; and his articles will be valuable in correctly estimating what our Southern neighbors mean to our national welfare.

Twelve Articles
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MAY 5, 1941
in
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Convoys: Safeguard for U. S. Aid to Britain

Continued from Page 1

materials for Britain unless the materials get there." Some asserted, "We can't let Germany win." And others said, "We can't afford to quit now." These signs are being viewed with satisfaction by Administration leaders who have refrained from making any official move in this direction, as President Roosevelt explained in a recent press conference, until there is a wider public awareness of the need for convoys.

Shipping Control Needed

Should the United States go "all out" in building merchant ships or should it give priority to the building of destroyers and cruisers that help to make convoys effective? Such questions emphasize the need for a strong centralized control over shipping whereby national shipping policy can be administered speedily.

The swing in public sentiment toward convoys in recent weeks has given rise to optimism among those who realize the decisive part convoys played at the height of the German submarine campaign during the World War. They realize ships won that war—not the ships the United States turned out by the hundreds in its vast emergency program—but the ships the Allies already possessed in 1917, ships kept afloat in convoys guarded by the destroyers America supplied on the day it entered the war.

The first ship turned out in the famous Hog Island shipyard was not launched until four months before the Armistice, and it was many weeks before she was completely equipped and ready for sea. Half the American Expeditionary Forces were transported to France in ships the United States was forced to borrow from Britain. Another 500,000 American soldiers were carried in ships diverted from the United States coastwise trade to overseas service.

Saving Existing Ships

Observers to whom these facts are still vivid realize that the ships the United States is now building, or intends to build under its vast aid-to-Britain program, may not reach the combat zone in time to affect the outcome of this war. If Britain survives this year, these authorities say, it will be largely because of the ships actually afloat —not ships on blueprints. These existing ships, they believe, can be kept in operation by convoys.

They point to what happened when the Kaiser met with his War Lords at Pless early in 1917 to discuss the spring offensive. Both Germany and England were approaching starvation when on Jan. 9, Admiral Henning von Holtzendorff told the Emperor: "Without hesitation I can make the statement that under present conditions, by use of the unrestricted submarine campaign we can force England to sue for peace in five months."

The campaign against Allied and neutral shipping began Feb. 1, 1917. In the first 60 days, 1,100,000 tons were sunk. In April sinkings reached a record high of nearly 900,000 tons. This was the month America came into the war.

In May, American destroyers were operating against German submarines out of the naval base at Queenstown. Under the urging of Admiral William S. Sims the convoy system had just been introduced. From then on Allied losses declined. Before convoys, Britain had been losing ships at the rate of 1 in 4. By the autumn of 1917 losses had dropped to less than 1 in 100. The Allies were saved—by convoys.

More U-Boats Sunk

Not only did merchant ship sinkings decline with the arrival of American destroyers, but German submarine losses increased progressively. During the height of the U-Boat campaign, the British sank only three German submarines in one month. By September, 1917, with American naval help, Germany was losing a submarine every three days.

Thus, it is argued, by convoying lend-lease supplies, the United States will be giving the most effective support to Britain in the quickest way possible, and right when the German offensive on a front ranging from mid-Atlantic to the Near East is reaching its fiercest intensity.

Late last February, the United States Marine Commission set up a Division of Emergency Shipping to make the most efficient possible use of available American flag tonnage. This undertaking may have to be broadened to include all reservoirs of neutral tonnage, as well as all of Britain's shipping resources.

Many British ships are trading entirely outside waters the United States defines as combat zones. British cargo carriers, for example, are operating between Australia and North American ports. Sailings between Vancouver and the Far East continue under the British flag. And some months ago, a London dispatch reported that the British Government is placing a million tons of shipping in the South American trade "because it is there, despite United States competition, that there is the most promise of making up the markets lost in Europe."

What of British Ships?

Americans are asking whether British tonnage should not be diverted to the north Atlantic before American ships are sent into the war zone.

Centralized maritime control would help in establishing priorities in shipbuilding—and what is more important at this time—in the allocation of coastwise shipping to more essential services. This was done in the World War by shunting a large share of the coastal freight trade onto the railroads.

An appeal has been forwarded to Washington by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on behalf of Pacific coast interests protesting against loss of markets for lack of ships in recent months. Such problems can be most speedily adjusted by a Federal Shipping Administrator in their relation to urgent national needs.

Control of Rates

The Administrator's power to control rates was a useful factor in the World War in diverting tonnage to essential trades. By reducing rates on the less essential trade routes, ships were lured to more lucrative routes in vital war services.

In the World War, for instance, it was found that operators preferred to keep their ships in the manganese trade to the east coast of South America in preference to accepting nitrate charters from Chilean ports. By an interplay of rates amounting to as much as 36 per cent in favor of nitrate charters, sufficient tonnage was found to transport this equally essential war commodity. A similar plan may have to be adopted to insure West Coast shippers against a serious shortage of ships in moving essential commodities.

The Maritime Commission is empowered to fix rates, and already it has taken steps to stabilize ocean freight charges which have tended to jump as a result of ship scarcities. Sometime ago the Commission stated that "unreasonably high" rates were "clearly detrimental to the commerce of the United States," and it warned that it would order reductions to "proper levels" wherever existing rates seem unjustified.

Commission's Power

The Commission has the power to pass on the sale of American ships to foreign flags. And it is turning over new cargo ships to Britain under the terms of the Lend-Lease Law.

The most pressing task facing a Federal Maritime Co-ordinator—once convoys are put into operation at least as far as the 40th meridian—would be to lay down a specific program for supplying the greatest number of ships to Britain in the shortest time possible. Many authorities seem to feel this should be done, first, by diverting existing ships to essential war routes wherever feasible, and secodn, by undertaking to forestall a lack of tonnage by launching an emergency shipbuilding program based on a survey of actual needs.

Von Werra Right In Jumping Bail, Berlin Nazis Say

BERLIN, April 24 (AP)—Authorized sources declared today that young Baron Franz von Werra, sub-lieutenant in the German Air Corps, was justified in jumping bail and fleeing the United States rather than face deportation proceedings because, they said, international law is no longer honored by the United States.

"For $10,000 he bought his freedom," these sources said, referring presumably to the bail posted by the New York German Consulate, although it amounted to $15,000.

"It was purely a business proposition.

"When von Werra realized from his treatment that the American 'hospitality,' of which Attorney General Robert H. Jackson speaks, bore such dangers for a German and that international law no longer is in force in the United States he, of course, had the right no longer to count on police justice.

"Von Werra made no promise to stay," the spokesman continued. "Paying $10,000 was a mere money transaction. Any Englishman would have acted like von Werra."

Baron von Werra escaped from a prison train near Prescott, Ont., and was arrested in Ogdensburg, N. Y., Jan. 24, after he had crossed the St. Lawrence River in a rowboat.

A Ford Talks to Sailor Trainees

Wide World

Gives Pointers on Machine-Shop Mathematics

Ensign Henry Ford, 2d., is giving a class of students hints on studies connected with machine-shop practice. The scene is the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in Illinois. Now an observer in the service training school Ensign Ford may become a full-fledged teacher in machine mathematics.

U. S. to Extend Neutrality Patrol to 1,000 Miles

Continued from Page 1

of munitions plants for which contracts are expected to be awarded within two weeks.

Well-informed quarters said that only approval by President Roosevelt and the Office of Production Management is necessary before the program gets under way.

It was disclosed also that a "critical shortage" of vital materials needed for aircraft construction—machine tools, aluminum, magnesium and certain types of steel—has delayed formulation of a proposed aircraft expansion effort designed to provide approximately 25,000 planes for the Army and Great Britain.

Shortages Cited

One official said that contrary to assertions of some private industrialists that sufficient supplies are on hand "we now are suffering sharply from these shortages.

"Last fall we predicted they would hit us in April," he added. "They hit us in March."

The Navy announced that it has contracted for construction of 171 small warcraft since April. Unofficial sources predicted that many of them are destined for Britain.

Since April 1, the Navy announced, contracts have been signed for 44 ocean-going mine sweepers, 50 coastal mine sweepers, 10 fleet tugs and 67 submarine chasers. A contract for six additional large mine sweepers is pending. All will be constructed at private ship yards.

President Roosevelt named Wayne Coy of Indiana, who has been Assistant Federal Security Administrator, as Special Assistant to the President to co-ordinate the work of the Office of Emergency Management. He will take the position vacated by William McReynolds whom the President has assigned to handle personnel problems growing out of the latest enlargement of the civil service.

Mr. Roosevelt also announced that Mr. Hopkins has formally been placed on the Federal pay roll at $10,000, and that, as provided in the terms of the lend-lease bill, he has been designated by the President to "advise and assist" him in carrying out the responsibilities placed upon the White House by the bill. His appointment does not require confirmation. He will be attached to the Executive Offices of the White House.

U. S. Embassy Loses Trucks, Mail at Sea

By the Associated Press

London, April 24

The United States Embassy announced today that a large shipment of supplies from America, including two trucks for military attachés, had been lost through war action in the Atlantic.

The ship carrying the goods was said to have been torpedoed. Listed among the supplies lost, in addition to the trucks, were about $2,000 of stationery and 10 pouches of official mail.

The Embassy said it had lost 65 diplomatic pouches as a result of war action involving vessels en route to England from the United States.

U. S. Army Aviation Chief Is Received by King George

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of United States Army air activities, was received in audience by King George today.

General Arnold is preparing to leave Britain this week for Washington with up-to-the-minute information after a two-weeks whirlwind tour with the RAF. Departing with him will be Maj. Elwood Quesada.

General Arnold and Major Quesada set a pace rivaling that of Wendell Willkie while in Britain, often going from near dawn until past midnight, seeing everything in detail.

Brig. Gen. Martin F. Scanlon, Military Air Attaché and veteran of London's air raids who is one of the best-informed United States military observers, also plans to return to the United States soon to report. Although officially he is going on leave, there is speculation that he will not return because of his long service in Britain.

Brig.-Gen. Ross E. Rowell and Capt. E. C. Dyer, both Marines, are the newest United States military observers to come to Britain. They are to serve as Assistant Naval Attachés, devoting their attention to air work.

Hillman Calls Labor to Duty

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, Co-Director in the Office of Production Management, said today that "this is no time for labor to withhold the full and final measure of its contribution to defense."

He told the convention of the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.) that "everything is at stake: the right to speak and think and act as free men; the right to bargain collectively; the right to worship as we choose; the right to have a voice and vote in determining our own destiny. The real issue at stake is whether free labor or slave labor shall prevail."

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said yesterday that industrial relations in the United States are much more harmonious than they were in 1917 and 1918. She attributed the improvement to progressive labor legislation enacted by Congress since 1933.

"During the last war," she said, "even after the United States had entered the conflict, in 1917 and 1918 we had strikes in the war industries running into the thousands."

The points in dispute then, she added, were the eight-hour day and the right of collective bargaining.

Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Wage and Hour Administrator, told the convention that more than 6,000,000 persons still are unemployed in the United States.

He asserted that the defense program calls for production to full capacity of every big or little plant in the country and utilization of "our full potential manpower."

A recent study disclosed, he said, that it is more profitable to pay overtime than to curtail production.

Action Urged

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Officers of the Fight for Freedom Committee yesterday urged Congress to sever diplomatic relations with "aggressor Nations" and to convoy materials to fighting democracies.

In a telegram to each member of Congress, the Committee's officers advocated that a national emergency be declared "which shall include use of our armed forces under our own flag to control the whole North Atlantic area."

Signers were the Right Rev. Henry W. Hobson of Cincinnati, Ohio, Bishop of the Southern Ohio Episcopal Diocese, Committee Chairman; Francis P. Miller, member of the West Virginia Legislature, Committee Vice-Chairman; Wayne Johnson, Treasurer, and F. H. Peter Cusick, Secretary.

War Department Is Accused Of Dodging the Camps Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—The War Department was today accused of "passing the buck" in the matter of responsibility for camp and cantonment construction by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Special Senatorial Committee Investigating National Defense.

This charge was made after Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine had failed through detailed questioning to find who at the Department is responsible for the construction which he said was costing a great deal more than had been expected. At the same time Col. Stephen J. Chamberlain, Chief of the Construction and Real Estate Branch of the War Department Staff, admitted that a general staff survey group had approved the type of site of Camp Blanding in Florida, which has since been found to present difficult drainage problems due to its location below the level of a neighboring lake.

It was further revealed that this survey group "did not have extensive engineering experience."

During the questioning of Colonel Chamberlain, the Committee showed surprise and some concern at his admission that high-ranking army officers had no inkling that the German Army would be able to break through the French lines as rapidly as it did. Colonel Chamberlain also said that the Army had not drawn up plans for the peacetime mobilization program instituted last summer before its approval by Congress, although some work had been done on less expensive mobilization plans.

Colonel Chamberlain, describing the vast amount of building which had been necessary since the institution of the selective training, said that the Army had to develop "some nine stations with populations of over 30,000 men," 36 stations varying in capacity between 10,000 and 30,000 men, and some 200 stations with a population less than 10,000.

In many the provision of shelter has necessitated going onto virgin ground and developing cities with all of the requirements of a municipality, such as water, electric, sewerage and road systems, cold storage, warehousing, shelter for troops, animals and supplies, hospitalization and facilities for recreation and welfare.

Huge WPA Fund Urged by Murray

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, asked President Roosevelt yesterday to recommend a $2,500,000,000 WPA appropriation for next year.

Mr. Murray estimated that unemployed workers now totaled 9,000,000 and that widening employment in defense industries would cut that total by no more than 2,000,000 in the coming year. Mr. Murray wrote that reports indicated the "situation of the unemployed is worse now than it has been at any time since the WPA was started"

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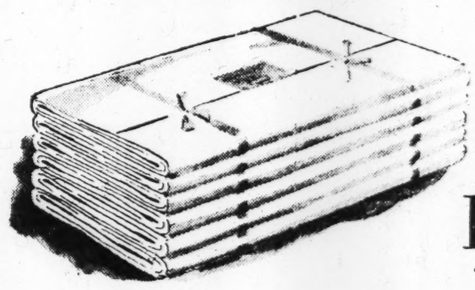
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Two Novelties for Symphony Program — Current Art Exhibitions

Variations By Britten; Barber Item

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Alloys, lately fused into instrumental tone, produce the sort of effects heard in Benjamin Britten's Variation for String Orchestra on a Theme of Frank Bridge, Opus 10, with which Dr. Serge Koussevitzky starts off the Boston Symphony concerts this week. Where they come from is a question easily answered. They are mined out of the very ground underfoot; they are derived from sonorities that have all along existed but have never been exploited. They originate right in the violins, violas, cellos, and basses; and though they prove so easily and readily available, they amount to the same thing as discoveries. They alter the whole quality of the string ensemble and harmony.

* * *

From them comes, in fine, a new music; and that is where the modern movement gets us—into fresh realms of sound, into moods hitherto unexperienced, and into the expression of something that has not hitherto found voice. Dr. Koussevitzky waits for just such things as the Britten Variations to take on embodiment. He appreciates their novelty and he knows how to make them serve his program requirements. He figures out a background for them; or rather, he realizes that he has a background forced upon him by routine necessity which demands something striking and impressive out front.

This time, a symphony of Schumann, by custom of showmanship, by call of the concert almanac, and by yearning of conservative listeners, falls due for presentation. This he wants to perform in the good old-fashioned way, which is the only appropriate way, and he knows that for balance and contrast nothing would go better with it than a work which stands for today's artistic fashion and emotional outlook.

Not that the Variations have anything to do with world events of the moment, for they date three years back; and while they are the work of a British composer, they cannot be regarded as a wartime meditation, unless in the manner of a prophecy. Just the same, they speak thoughts that composers of earlier periods never entertained, no matter what their nationality—British, French, German, or whatever else. They hit on the ear with a hitherto unknown and we might say unhinted-at clang.

* * *

Originality, then, is a word that fitly attaches to the effort of Britten, even if his dressing-up and costuming another composer's tune discounts such praise somewhat. In point of form, granted, the Variations stick to conventionality; but they convey their idea in their sound rather than in their construction, as why should music not?

The form here goes solely for convenience, and it is of a sort that can hold dull academic platitude just as accommodatingly as brilliant remark and observation. To outline it is to run the risk of disproving all individual claim for the work. But no escape, plan and pattern stand as follows:

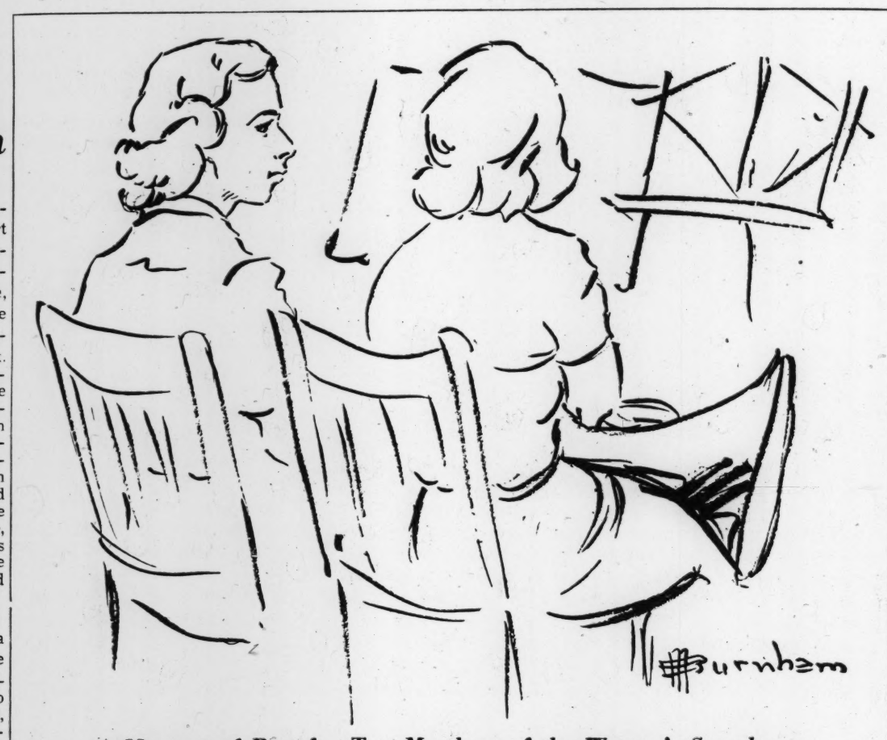
Theme
Adagio
March
Romance
Italian Aria
Bourrée Classique
Wiener Waltz
Moto Perpetuo
Chant
Fugue and Finale

Do the books say somewhere that nine is a standard number for a set of variations? If they do, then Britten argues down further still to a mere neo-classicist. But listen to what he does with the strings in burlesque of a grand opera scene, and what in rationalization, twentieth-century style, of a fugal coda.

* * *

To give yet stronger point to contrast, and to offset any romantic emphasis that may seem to be spent on the symphony, Dr. Koussevitzky is amusing his Friday afternoon and Saturday evening listeners with a short American piece, "Essay for Orchestra," by Samuel Barber. This takes the place of something by Falla that was at first announced. It is written, by evidence of the manuscript score, for the regular instruments of the orchestra, with piano added, and runs a regular course, with slow introduction, bright main section, a sentimental episode, a comic moment, and a wind-up of what sort a brief instant of examination did not suffice to tell, but presumably lively.

Dr. Koussevitzky, it is said at Symphony Hall, is so delighted with the Barber piece that he will play it twice in succession. If he does, it will be the first time such an honor has been paid by him to a composer; although he did repeat Prokofieff's "Sept, Ils Sont Sept," at the end of a program, that was because of the difficulty the music presented to the listener, rather than because he found it so pleasant to the ear.



A Moment of Rest for Two Members of the Women's Symphony
The orchestra will play Sunday afternoon in Jordan Hall, under the direction of Alexander Thiede.

Peggy Stuart
Who will play the solo part in her own composition, "Smoke Drift," at the concert of the Women's Symphony Orchestra in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon.

Donald Currier

Odd piano pieces came in for the attention of Donald Currier at his Steinert Hall recital last evening, along with conventional and constantly heard ones. Composers in the out-of-the-way list were Padre Anglés, Padre Rodriguez, Cantallos, Villa-Lobos, and Shostakovitch. Those of the regular order were Chopin, Brahms, and Dohnányi. Everything on the program, except the Fantasie and the C sharp minor Scherzo of Chopin could be classed among short works, and the majority of the small studies had a certain character of showiness about them. As a consequence, the occasion proved lively and entertaining and disclosed a performer competent to make a couple of hours pass pleasantly, and excitingly, too, for listeners.

Mr. Currier deserves praise for taking the seriousness and the something akin to dreariness out of piano playing that virtuosi of the past days have loaded it with under the pretext of interpretation. He turns good tone and brilliant execution to a new purpose, and in these days a desirable one. There seems little need, after all, of an artist's treating a piano composition as a philosophical study and as the embodiment of some tremendous intellectual problem. Why not call it, as Mr. Currier seems to, a piece of music, and an interesting facture, for one reason or another, in sound, and let it go at that?

W. P. T.

Artists Guild Showing Oils By Woodward

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, an exhibition of oils by Stanley Woodward will continue through May 3.

Mr. Woodward is best known for his marines and his drawings. This exhibition shows him branching out into landscape and using to advantage his experience and skill as a draughtsman. There are pictures of the coast of Maine, views of the rocky shore, pounded by the high surf. Mr. Woodward is long practiced in painting the characteristic details. He works with conviction and paints clearly and spiritedly.

But perhaps the themes which have drawn him inland, and the architectural episodes will prove more exciting to many visitors. Mr. Woodward paints old barns, farmhouses, ramshackle remains of weather-worn structures in New Hampshire in the vicinity of Conway. Here can be observed the results of his experience in drawing.

The old sagging buildings are depicted with clarity and conviction. Sometimes Mr. Woodward introduces another element of interest, drama. "Storm Over Lanesville" has a stark scenic effectiveness.

Mr. Woodward is dealing with material which has become very interesting to Americans of late, with the awakened responsiveness to the native scene. Throughout the United States there are artists who are making faithful records of America with the same keen observation. These subjects are not only challenging to our painters, but they relate to native history and tradition. They have historic as well as sentimental and artistic significance.

* * *

Textiles at Institute

For two weeks there will be on exhibition at the Boston Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street, an exhibition of nineteenth and twentieth century textiles.

The display reveals how art which was native to American women in colonial days and the early years of the Republic slackened in later years. Today evidence is available of a revived interest and an attempt to restore needlework.

There are many fine specimens of pictorial embroideries made in the first decades of the last century. There are some pastorals and mourning pieces. The stitchery is fine and the colors tastefully selected. The needlewomen worked in silks and wool on silk backgrounds. The workmanship is painstaking and apparently the craftswoman felt pride in doing an intricate piece. Later embroideries are made with larger stitches and on cruder patterns. Handiwork had declined under the formidable rivalry of the machine.

A whole gallery is devoted to the needlework of Natalie Hays Hammond. Admirable indeed are the town views rendered from early engravings. Miss Hammond has worked out with patience the many details of architecture and landscape. There are two such panoramic embroidered pictures. Besides there are many small compositions, still-lifes chiefly. It is amusing to see the neat simple designs come out of the stitches. Their orderliness and geometric character remind us of paintings by modern abstract artists. Pictures like those of Braque and Juan Gris might be rendered very attractively in embroidery.

"Meet the People," the musical revue at the Mansfield, New York, announces a new price scale policy. From now on and through the summer, 241 orchestra seats will be sold for $2.20. A further re-scaling has increased the number of $1.10 seats in the balcony to 285.

Scene From 'Schubert's Serenade'
Louis Jouvet and Lilian Harvey in the film coming Saturday to the Fine Arts.

Cornell Edition of Play

Dodd, Mead & Company have issued a special edition of "The Doctor's Dilemma" with illustrations from Katharine Cornell's production of the comedy now at the Shubert Theater in New York.

Dodd, Mead also issued a special edition of "Saint Joan" when Miss Cornell revived that play five seasons ago.

Roland Drew has been assigned an important role in Warner's production, "Sergeant York," which stars Gary Cooper. He will report as soon as he finishes his assignment in "The Flight Patrol."

Items About Music

Following what has become his annual custom, Dr. Koussevitzky will close the sixtieth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, next week, with the First Symphony of Brahms. The other items of the Friday-Saturday program will be the Suite, "Sarabande, Gigue, and Badinerie," from Corelli's violin sonatas, arranged for string orchestra by Pinelli; Satie's Gymnopédies," orchestrated by Debussy, and Debussy's own orchestral sketches, "La Mer."

The final Cambridge concert of the season, next Thursday evening, will offer the Second Symphony of Sibelius in place of the Brahms; otherwise the program will be the same.

* * *

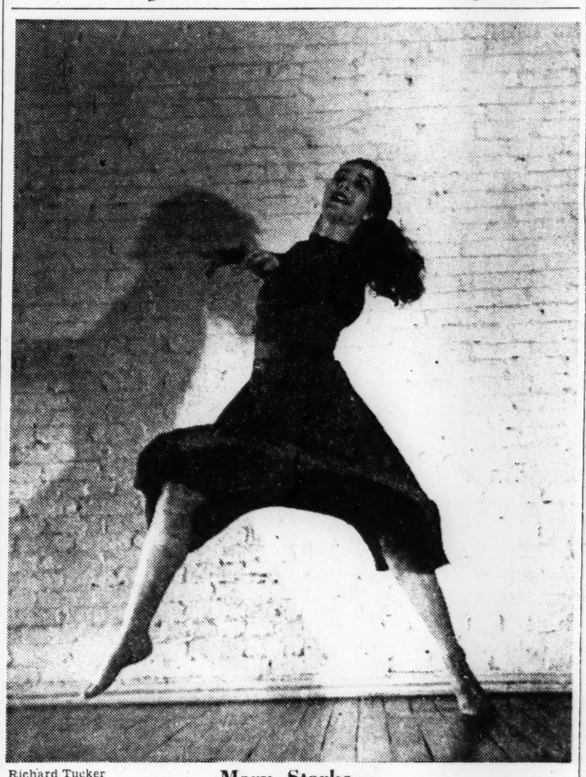
Chavez for Guest

Carlos Chavez has been invited to be a guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra again next season, playing several of his own works, according to word from Mr. Chavez's New York representative. The Mexican composer-conductor will open the 1941 season of the Symphony Orchestra of Mexico on June 13, in the Palace of Fine Arts, Mexico, D. F. Guest conductors for the Mexican season will include Igor Stravinsky and Sir Thomas Beecham.

* * *

Pops Open May 6

The fifty-sixth season of Symphony Hall Pop Concerts will begin on the evening of May 6, with Arthur Fiedler again conducting.



Richard Tucker

Mary Starks
Dancing at the Jan Veen Studio Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

O'Neill at Harvard

The Harvard Dramatic Club wrestled courageously last night in Sanders Theater with the masks, asides, and emotions of Eugene O'Neill's "The Great God Brown."

Sixteen years ago, when this play was first given in New York, the O'Neill devices for baring the workings of human nature—which have since been often parodied—seemed startlingly different and therefore interesting. Thanks to the cast and the director, Edwin Burr Pettet, the play retained last night much of its original strength and brought smiles to the faces of the audience.

As the players wandered in and out of the black curtains of the setting it became apparent that a great deal of earnest and sincere work had been put into the production by all concerned.

Richard Wiechmann was excellent as Brown. So was Donna Smith as Margaret. It was her first appearance with the club. Roger Henselman did remarkably well in the exacting role of Dion.

The reason for this O'Neill revival, as the sixty-third production of the Harvard Dramatic Club, was to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of George Pierce Baker, who taught drama at Harvard from 1888 to 1924. One of his most famous students, of course, was Eugene O'Neill.

D. M.

At the Telepix

"Men of the Light Ship," a film about an heoric British crew under attack by Nazi planes, and "The First American Revolt" are announced as the featured films in the Telepix program beginning Friday. Other items on the bill will include a film on a deep sea expedition, sport reels on bowling and diving, screen snapshots, cartoons, and a half hour news digest.

'Schubert's Serenade'

Beginning Saturday at the Fine Arts Theater the feature film will be "Schubert's Serenade," a French production, starring Lilian Harvey and Louis Jouvet. The latter has the role of Baron Hartmann. The rest of the program will include Walt Disney's "Pluto's Dream House," a skating film, "Hold It Please," and newsreels.

Book on Cartoons

Because of the interest in animated cartoons, Foundation Books will publish shortly, "How to Make Animated Cartoons," written and illustrated by Nat Falk. A foreword has been contributed by Paul Terry, producer of "Terry-Toons." One section is illustrated with examples of work contributed by Fleischer, Terry-Toons, Walter Lantz, and other studios.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—
"Rose Marie," musical comedy with Alexander Gray and Nancy McCord. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," with John Barton. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Little Theater

Sanders Theater—
"Great God Brown," by Eugene O'Neill. Presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Pro Arte Symphony Orchestra, Paul L. Baugus, conductor. Soloists: Esther Asher, pianist; Robert Hanes, oboist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Murder Among Friends," Marjorie Weaver. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Shadows on the Stairs." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Daybreak," Jean Gabin. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Information Please," Anna Neagle. 1:05, 3:05, 5:05, 7:05, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone, Walter Brennan, Ann Gillis, Helen Broderick and Anne Gwynne. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "March of Time." 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20.

Kenmore—
"Private Worlds," Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. 3, 6:30, 10. "Brother Rat," Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:30. "The Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern—
"Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter, Fay Wray. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum —
"Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:30. "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, Judy Garland and Lana Turner. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40.

Paramount—
"That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Shadows on the Stairs." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO Boston—
"Dark Streets of Cairo," Sigrid Gurie. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:35, 10:10. "The Great Train Robbery." 12:05, 3:55, 7:50. Stage Show: 1:25, 5:15, 9:10.

Scollay—
"A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter, Fay Wray. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"The Bill of Rights," "The Battle of the Atlantic." "Publicity Sports at Miami," "Ray Whitney and His Singing Cowboys," Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Blondie Goes Latin" Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. 1:30, 5, 8:30. "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, Judy Garland, and Lana Turner. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Captain Caution," Victor Mature, Louise Platt and Leo Carillo. "The Lady in Question," Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—
"News of the Americas, Europe, and the Far East," "Nazis versus Yankees in Argentina," "Incas of Peru," "Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony," "Sports," "Comedy," "Cartoon." Continuous, 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Public Enemy's Wife," Pat O'Brien. 9:38 a. m., 12:21, 3:04, 5:47, 8:30. "A Man Betrayed." 10:51 a. m., 1:34, 4:17, 7, 9:43.

Tremont—
"Stranger on Third Floor," Peter Lorre. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 2:58, 5:50, 8:45. "Down Argentine Way." 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10.

Uptown—
"Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn, Brenda Marshall. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Back Street," Margaret Sullavan and Charles Boyer. 3:05, 6:35, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Son of Monte Cristo," L. Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Flight from Destiny," 2 and 8.
Regent: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. "So You Won't Talk," 2. Continuous. 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Invisible Woman," John Barrymore. "The Night Train." 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Ride, Kelly, Ride," Eugene Pallette. 1:50, 5, 8:15. "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 3, 6:15, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 1:50, 5:12, 8:16. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:38, 6:42, 9:46.
Cleveland Circle: "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Flight From Destiny," Thomas Mitchell and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Flight From Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2. Continuous. 7-11.
Harvard: "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. "Our Town," Frank Craven and William Holden. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:05, 6:30, 9:35. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. 4, 10. "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "The Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows. 2. Continuous, 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 1:55, 6:15, 9:30. "So Ends Our Night." 4, 8.
Strand: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:08, 8:21. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:54, 6:54, 10:07.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "You're the One." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:01, 8:24. "Invisible Woman." 1:44, 7, 9:55.
Park: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Virginia," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:23, 8:15. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:53, 6:40, 10:07.
Hyde Park: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert, "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Land of Liberty." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:30, 8:15. "Father's Son," John Litel, 4:20, 10:05.

MALDEN — Granada: "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 1:45, 4:58, 8:10. "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:09, 6:21, 9:33.
Mystic: "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby. 1:55, 8:25. "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3:25, 6:30, 9:55.
Maplewood: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Victory." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Murder Among Friends," 2:15, 7, 9:50. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 3:25, 8:30.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:45, 8. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:10, 9:25.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 3:30, 8:15. "Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 2:15, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. "Kit Carson." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:20, 9:05. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. "Li'l Abner," Lum and Abner. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Maisie Was a Lady," "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Back Street," Margaret Sullavan, Charles Boyer. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Rochelle Hudson.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. "Great Train Robbery."
Strand: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou.

REVERE—Boulevard: "So Ends Our Night," Margaret Sullavan and Fredric March. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.
Revere: "So Ends Our Night," Margaret Sullavan and Fredric March. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "Little Men," Ralph Morgan, Frankie Darro, "Earl of Puddlestone," James Gleason. Continuous from 7:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 2. Evenings at 6:15.
Central: "Scarface," Paul Muni and George Raft. "Haunted Honeymoon," Robert Montgomery. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "You're the One," Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker. "Case of the Black Parrott," Wiliam Lundigan. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Devil's Pipeline," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2:09, 7:54. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Back Street," Charles Boyer. "Murder Among Friends." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Life With Henry." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Too Many Girls" Lucille Ball and Richard Carlson. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll. "Life with Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. "March of Time." 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton. "Petticoat Politics." Continuous from 7:30.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:29, 8:04. "She Couldn't Say No," Roger Pryor. 2:15, 6:45, 9:48.

WOLLASTON — Wollaston: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "You're the One," Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker. 1:45 and 7:45.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY
DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"The Comedy Murder-Mystery Hit!" ALFRED de LIARGE, Jr., presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BR. 9-2067
Evs. 8:40, $3.30 to 55c Mts. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

Cheers and bravos . . . at the final curtain. —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
OUT OF THE FRYING PAN
WINDSOR Thea., 157 West 48th Street PE. 6-4891
Evs. incl. Sun. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Sat. and Sun.

"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
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KATHARINE CORNELL
presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
with RAYMOND MASSEY
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-5990
Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST."—Winchell, Mirror
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S New Play
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON PAUL LUKAS MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. W. of 8 Ave.
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Managers of Theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, April 24, 1941

A Thursday Page

Flight of the Swallow

By Cornelia Meigs

Chapter Twelve

"I never saw a kite do such a thing before," Larry said. "There must be a fierce wind up there." But they felt no breath of it below. He added uneasily, however, "If we are going to get up to John's house perhaps we had better hurry."

They sped across the side of the hill, checking their haste a little to walk more carefully as they went down into the hollow of the smaller stream. There was very little water, for the latter part of the summer had been dry and the showers of a few days ago had not been enough to fill the watercourses. "This brook could do with a little rain," Larry said, stepping on the last of the big stones that took them across, dryshod. He reached back to give a hand to Sylvia, for the rock behind him was slanting and covered with moss, with no steady foothold. They were standing so, they always remembered, it, Larry ahead and turning round to give help to Sylvia when the storm broke.

Everyone remembers the New England hurricane, which on that unlikely day of late September began over the Caribbean Sea, moved up the coast, striking here and there, turned out to sea and then, suddenly with redoubled fury, swung about, swept in from the ocean to fling itself across the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont. It leveled whole forests as though they were fields of grass; it snatched the roofs off houses; it flung down chimneys, blew down barns and poured a great flood of water down every stream bed, every tiny brook—making them all run wild.

A Curtain of Rain

As Larry and Sylvia stood together in the ravine, there was no warning patter of falling drops, rattling the broad leaves of the trees, as there would have been in an ordinary shower. The rain came down upon them suddenly in a curtain, a wave of falling water which blinded and soaked them in an instant. For a moment the hollow sheltered them from the wind, they could hear it roaring overhead, then it swooped down and found them. Trees began to crack and plunge all around. It was dark all in an instant so that they could scarcely see, and the noise was so loud they could not hear each other speak. They tried to scramble up the side of the ravine, it would not do to stay in the little shelter that the small valley afforded, for the trees were falling everywhere.

There was another menace also, for even as they ducked and threw themselves flat at the crashing of a great trunk just before them, Larry looked down, shouted a warning and seized Sylvia to drag her upward. For a great surge of muddy water was pouring down the stream, roaring so loud that it almost drowned the noise of the wind. They could not think about the crashing trees now, they must crawl up the slope on their hands and knees, with the water boiling below them and with their ears filled with the strange rattle of the rolling boulders in the stream bed. Sylvia's skirt caught on a sharp branch and jerked her backward. Fortunately the stout linen tore across, and Larry dragged her free and up to a safe level.

"How could the water have come so quickly," she shouted in his ear, but he only shook his head. Who could understand the ways of such a storm as this?

Between Two Streams

They clambered up to the ridge above the stream, and there, because they had no breath to go further, they sat down to rest. A great overhanging boulder broke some of the force of the wind and rain, and for the moment they felt almost safe. Sylvia wrung the water out of her dress, Larry took off his coat and put it around her. It was not cold, even now, the air was still soft and warm, this strange wind had the breath of southern seas in it, a tropical hurricane.

The sight of big rolling stones, washed free and tumbling down the slope made them realize that they could not hope to stay long where they were, that even this great mass would be loosened perhaps, and be a threat instead of a refuge. They talked, each having to put his mouth close to the other's ear.

"We can't go back to Sam Waddell's house, we could never get across the stream again," Larry said. Sylvia knew it. But they had only crossed the smaller brook and there was still a larger one between them and the house at the top of the hill. Yet it was plain, too, that they could not stay in the woods, for the trees were dropping with every fresh onslaught of wind, and in the instant of lull which came now and then they could hear the wood cracking and splintering as the great trunks sank and settled after the first deafening crash. There was no knowing, also, how high the water would rise. They waited only long enough to get their breath and then got up to go on. It was long enough for Sylvia to say a little gasping prayer under her breath and perhaps for Larry to do the same.

They came to the very top of the ridge between the two streams. One big tree came down so close to them that the wind of its fall almost blew them off their feet, and the air was so full of shattered leaves and broken flying twigs that they could hardly breathe. They hardly knew, for a moment, whether they had been struck or not. But they were small and the woods covering the hillside were big, the noisy plunge had missed them and they pushed onward. They were going down now, expecting every moment to hear the wild roar of flood waters in the bed of the bigger stream.

But there was no such sound they went down and down, and came presently to almost dry rocks with a tiny trickle of water threading between them. It was not possible for them to realize then that the larger stream, just like almost every other over which the storm broke, had poured down in such a choked torrent among the boulders, that it had left its bed and taken a new course wherever a ravine or a hollow would let it run free. Very slowly, foot by foot, inch by inch, they crawled over the shrunken waterway and began climbing up the opposite slope.

They went slower and slower, Sylvia was so nearly spent, Larry bending all his strength to help her forward. "I wouldn't mind it if I could only breathe," she said in his ear. The speed of the wind, the showers of leaves and sticks that filled the air made her feel smothered. Water was pouring down her face, but she was not crying. Crying would take strength and she had none to spare.

They came up over the last of the slope, through the outer edge of the woods. Before them stretched the open hillside, a wide stretch of grass and rock and scattered trees. One apple tree was already lying prone, another was broken half way up, cocked at a strange, crooked angle. Across the open space the wind was screaming, with a high voice that was worse than anything they had yet encountered. Far away, so nearly hidden by the rain and flying wreckage of trees that it seemed miles off, was a light. It must be in the window of John Highbury's house. "Oh," cried Sylvia. "Is it still so far as that."

She sank down, she could not go any farther. She had no need to say so, Larry knew it. Even to him the space across the open hill, with the full force of the wind raging over it, seemed nearly impossible to cross. The wind itself was warm, but in their drenched clothes, with the gale beating on them they were bitterly cold. Larry stood thinking for a minute. He might try to go on, to get help. Or would it be better to stay with Sylvia. He took a few steps in the direction of the house then came back and sat down beside her. He would not leave her. The wind and rain came down upon them.

An hour ago they had been two children, crossing the hill to do an errand, a part of their ordinary, usual life. Now they were buffeted, beaten, torn, they were not children any more, they were two human beings, clinging and fighting for their lives as any living creature will. One of them was almost spent, brave still, uttering no word of complaint, the other a hero, bracing himself to keep what wind he could from his sister, letting it break upon his wet and beaten body, so that it might, in some small measure, offer shelter for hers. It was so that John Highbury found them.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Sylvia and Larry, on their way to their neighbor's house after doing an errand for Aunt Sarah, watched the strange antics of a kite that, at a great height, suddenly plunged, split across and all at once blew into shreds and scraps that streamed away on the wind. They were making a long visit at Aunt Sarah's New Hampshire village home and had become fast friends of John Highbury, her nephew and artist neighbor whom family disagreements had estranged from his aunt.

Through Courtesy of The Print Collectors' Quarterly

'Stampede,' an Etching by Orovida

A Prize Paper

The prize for the best paper sent in last month goes to Nadine Noll, 14, of Ord, Nebraska, for an essay on "Only a Gipsy Girl," by May Wynne, published on this page some years ago. Her award is "Caravan Island," by E. H. Young, a delightful story of the summer holiday of four children on an island off the coast of Scotland. Here is Nadine's essay:

I liked "Only a Gipsy Girl," by May Wynne, very well because it told about a gipsy girl who won her way to success by perseverance. Being a gipsy girl, she was looked down upon by other girls who had better homes and clothing. Penny would not quarrel with them when they teased her about her poor clothing.

She risked her life for a friend when he was in trouble. Some older men had influenced him to steal for them and he would get some money for it. The men knew the boy would be caught and sent to jail and they would have the money.

One time Penny was working at the Evans farm. She was cleaning the room that belonged to Marion. Marion was a spoiled, haughty child, and when she saw Penny in her room folding clothes that were strewn over the floor and putting them away she accused Penny of snooping in her drawers She picked up one of her lovely party dresses and threw it. It landed on the inkstand and was ruined. Of course Penny was blamed. Penny danced in the village to make enough money to buy Marion a new dress.

Penny became acquainted with Miss Aline Grant, who was learning to be a Girl Guide. She learned to admire Aline very much and decided to use Aline as her ideal.

I think Penny herself was an ideal girl even if she was "only a gipsy girl." She had some very admirable qualities which I think I shall try to cultivate.

From Petworth to Winchester

Bicycle Tour Through Southern England—o

By Clarissa Lorenz

It took us two days to cover the sixty miles from Rye and Petworth and we confess it sheepishly. That's the word, for remember this was Spring, and every one of those white woolly balls of animation with floppy tails that decorated the green countryside had to be photographed. That is, when we saw them before they saw us!

Fellow travelers facilitated—they did not hinder—our progress. General consideration and good will seemed to be the rule with English traffic. We never saw anyone overtaking a car, and at blind corners or intersections, motorists and cyclists and bus-drivers could usually count on some kind pedestrian to signal them on or not, as the case might be.

Near Petworth we saw a superlative example of British self-control. A woman taking her car up a steep hill towards a blind corner with no traffic lights, did not bother to look left. A car was coming from the right, another from the left. These were about to pass each other at the intersection when our friend, grimly setting her face towards her goal, swung to the right. With a screech and protest of the brakes, she found herself suddenly sandwiched between the two cars. The one from the left was a cab. The driver stepped out, none too pleased. But all he said was, "Not a very clever piece of driving! You might have had a bad smash-up."

"Well, I thought you saw us," said the offender feebly.

"Of course I did," he replied, "and that's why there wasn't a bad smash. It was disgraceful!"

"Three guesses as to what a New York cabdriver would have told that lady," remarked Emily, as we hopped back on our bicycles. I declined to accept her challenge.

A Snared Timber Wagon

My knees were made of rubber by the time we dismounted for lunch at the "Black Birds." Petworth is a charming little town, with several streets, clustered on the side of a hill. We discovered that tradition demurred about the phrase, "Several streets." There was a joke to the effect that a long timber-wagon once entered Petworth's single, circular street and has never yet succeeded in emerging. Certainly we met it!

We had cycled to Petworth expressly to see "the finest Vandykes" which hung in the galleries of Petworth House. But, after mistaking the town almshouse for the genuine article, we arrived at the Castle only to learn that we had come on the wrong day. Petworth House was open on certain days but Tuesday was not one of them. We had to be content with the magnificent park surrounding.

The next day about noon we got a glimpse of the old Cathedral City from King's Worthy, perched afar off on a chalky hillside, with the Itchen flowing softly at its feet. Winchester was important long before the Cathedral came along. The remains of six Roman roads were discovered here radiating to the rim of England. On the slope of St. Catherine's above the town, third and fourth century coins were found where grass-grown earthworks marked the defences of a Celtic tribe. As we trod the narrow, zigzagged streets, we thought of the Celts and Romans, Saxons and Danes, Gauls and Normans who had got there ahead of us.

A Cathedral Town

The atmosphere was as mellow as that of an old etching, and this was especially true of the Old George Inn, where we fortified ourselves with a typical lunch of cold cuts, green salad, "lemon shape" and Stilton cheese. The walls and stairway were still hung with ancient prints and handbills. But the stable yard, flagged and roofed-in with glass, now sheltered tourists instead of their predecessors' coachhorses.

The Cathedral overshadows the whole town, and even Webster cannot do justice to its simple grandeur and enormous size. Imagine a total length of 560 feet, greatest of any medieval cathedral in Europe! Walking along the avenue of huge shade trees in Cathedral Square, we felt like a couple of ants in the shadow of that massive truncated tower. Before the Cathedral door stands Alfred, holding the hilt of his sword up as a cross shaken defiantly toward the Danes. "To the founder of the kingdom and people" thunders the inscription. "Winchester and the English name." And even now it is hard to believe that those foundations can really be shaken!

(To be continued next Thursday)

Courtesy Counts

An amusing story was told by an Afrikander farmer living near Cape Town. Many years ago he was in the veld looking for cattle that had strayed when, on rounding some rocks, he suddenly came face to face with a big lion. The two stared at each other in amazement. After a few tense moments the farmer took off his hat and said quietly, "Good morning." Whereupon the lion turned tail and slowly walked away.

Tales You Will Enjoy

Book Reviews

Long-Ago Texas

A tale of Texas in the days when the flag of Spain floated, red and yellow, from the old fort tower at San Fernando—the San Antonio of today—is "Seraphina Todd," by Margaret Ann Hubbard. The background of this story of early life in America is a part of the country about which little has been written in Colonial tales.

While the English colonists were fighting for their rights of independence in one part of the great continent of North America, there were others in smaller numbers on the quest for new homes along the rivers that led to the frontiers. Seraphina Todd's family and the O'Kanes were of these scattered numbers. They had been living in New Orleans, and with the hope of opening a trading post with the Indians, Seraphina's father was leading an expedition into the Spanish country where English people were not welcome.

It was not an easy enterprise they had undertaken. The inmates of the Spanish town where they at last landed did not want English traders within their borders. As makers of homes, however, they finally justified themselves.

Their adventures were exciting especially for Seraphina. It is the fair-haired Seraphina, enthusiastic and homeloving, with her energetic yet gentle ways who makes the story her own. She is a young heroine of pluck and exultant spirit.

Coot Club Doings

The center of the riverside world—the staith at Horning on the Norfolk Broads—with false accusations to be cleared off the deck of the Death and Glory provide the scene and the adventure of erstwhile members of the Coot Club, in the newest book by Arthur Ransome, "The Big Six."

Joe, Bill and Pete, had been spending the last weeks of their summer holidays getting the Death and Glory so she was almost ready for anything. With her mast, sail, awning, cabin top and three bunks inside she was scarcely recognizable for the craft she had been in the spring—nothing more than an old ship's boat. Boatbuilders' job complete—what were the rumors they were hearing afloat? It made Joe hot under the collar to hear remarks of suspicion pointed at them to the effect that they had been casting boats away from their moorings.

To prove that they were not guilty, one course lay ahead of them. They formed a Scotland Yard of their own so that they could track down the real villains. Dick and Dorothea got to Horning in time to be effective members on the detective squad, with Tom Dudgeon. How the Six Six carried their stratagems through to a triumphant conclusion makes a book to match the best of this popular author's successes.

College Campers

Full speed ahead in 1941 with a crew of young volunteers at a summer work camp is the challenge of the forceful and clear-cut story—"The Camp at Westlands," by Marjorie Hill Allee. The volunteers were a jolly crowd, hailing from colleges East and West. Few had ever seen or heard of each other before.

To be sure, there were Alice Scott and Vicky Edwards who had roomed in the same hall at the university. It had been in Vicky's room that Alice had first seen a picture of a volunteer worker in the quarries at Westlands. Vicky's brother Hal was someone a number had heard of. His enthusiastic reports of his previous summer as camper had made more than just Vicky want to sign up.

Some there were who signed up who had definite ideas and aims about what they were doing. Others were frank in feeling "fuzzy" as to what the venture was all about. Like a magnet the work camp at Westlands Homesteads had pulled them all out of the streams of their usual summer activities.

Here in a homesteading community where machines in the mines were leaving men without jobs they found themselves launched into a current of vital ideas and tense action. Their eight weeks' experiences splendidly tested their ability.

Patriot of Finland

A fine interpretation of the life and art of the greatest living composer—Jean Sibelius—and of his native Finland and its people is contained in "Finlandia, the Story of Sibelius," by Elliott Arnold. This biography speaks a stirring message about a modern patriot whose power to translate sight into sound has set free through the universal language of music the Finnish scene and the true spirit of the Finnish people. Today, everywhere music is heard, the seven symphonies composed by Jean Sibelius are regarded as classics.

In 1939, still working though Russian war planes hummed overhead, the composer refused all offers of safe residence outside of Finland. "Everything is Finland," he said to a friend. "My wife is Finland. The sky above is Finland Myself, and everything I have to give are all Finland. There always will be a Finland."

Rugged Broncos

From the open ranges of the cattle country come the stories in "Horses I Have Known," by Will James. As a drifting cowboy, in years spent in riding on the Western plains and the desert ranges, breaking ponies first for one owner, then another, he knew many horses and knew them well In this book, he has chosen to write about those whose exploits impressed him most.

In his inimitable style, he writes of them, recalling them for entertainment and with vividness and humor. There are more than a dozen that qualify for his "roundup," some good, some just plain tricky, all of them displaying rugged individuality. One of the most dramatic stories is of Little Eagle, who had to use his eyes for his master on their rides about the ranch, and of the day when he used his head and his hoofs, too, with all his skill and power.

Boys and girls whose favorite cowhorse is Smoky will not want to miss reading about other broncos that Mr. James has known firsthand.

Mary Adeline Whitney

Books Reviewed

Seraphina Todd, by Margaret Ann Hubbard. Illustrated by Manning de V. Lee. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $2.

The Big Six, by Arthur Ransome. Illustrated by the author. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $2.

The Camp at Westlands, by Marjorie Hill Allee. Illustrated by Erick Berry. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company. $2.

Finlandia, The Story of Sibelius, by Elliott Arnold. Illustrated by Lolita Granahan. New York: Henry Holt and Company $2.50.

Horses I have Known, by Will James. With drawings by the author. New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

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The Home Forum

Valley Gold

ONE OF US wanted to write a book that year, which was the excuse we gave for taking possession of the mountain; although, goodness knows, it was the other way round. We had the freedom of it certainly, for there were no neighbors within miles; but, in the end, it possessed us as long as we lived there and years after, when we wished that we still did.

The house might have been made especially for birds, except that everything about it was planned on a larger scale. It perched high above the road on such a steep incline that the second-story rooms had doors and windows on the path to the summit; and at night the stars hung close above our beds.

* * *

Far below us a river veined the wide valley, and flung its silver strands about a small farm lush with clover fields and blue-green sorghum and blooming persimmon trees. From our heights, we could watch like eagles everything that went on there below: smoke curling upward from an early morning fire, the rhythmic flashings of a scythe in a yellow field, pygmy figures carrying buckets from the spring, Noah's ark cattle moving from the barnyard out to pasture and, in the late afternoon, turning back again toward the milking-shed.

Dusk folded the valley long before our sun had set behind the blue ridges of Pisgah, Little Pisgah, and the lesser peaks; and, with the dusk, sounds inaudible by day rose upward on the crystal air, so attenuated that they seemed to belong to a Liliputian world that was far more fascinating than our own. Yet, when wheels rattled or a stable door slammed or a boy whistled to his dog, our isolation fractured and we suddenly knew that here were neighbors of our own kind, dwarfed only by distance.

* * *

All night long we hung above them on our lofty perch; but in the morning, when the circle of mountains were still islands in a sea of mist, we went down into the valley for our share of milk and cream and butter and sweet yellow corn from the teeming fields. Corn did better there on the open plain, and so did the cows.

The path wound precipitously through groves of chestnuts fairly alive with chipmunks, red-winged blackbirds, orioles, tanagers and hosts of others not so brilliant but lovely to hear. In the spring, drifts of dogwood showed in snowy patches among the trees; and later the open spaces burst into a conflagration of orange azaleas, shedding perfume so prodigally on the air that it rose and engulfed us with warm odors as we descended.

But presently the scents of the valley would rise also, and we would emerge from the path upon a small plateau sweet with the smell of newmown hay and clover baking in the sun. At night the speckled guinea fowl roosted in these trees, but now we could see them scattered about barnyard and meadow with their broods of chicks. We would pass the rail-fenced orchard of winter apples and come to the springhouse, shining and clean in the May sunshine.

The small whitewashed building stood over a welling pool of water, so cold that butter and cream and cheeses could be kept fresh and sweet in great stone crocks resting half immersed upon the sand. Here the last milking "set" in shallow pans all night, and in the morning, if we came early enough, we could wait outside on the stone flags and watch Dorcas churn the cream into butter.

* * *

I can see her now, standing in the shade of a persimmon tree that arched above the roof, her strong white arms moving tirelessly up and down, singing as she worked. Oftenest it was one of those lugubrious mountain ballads about young love and thwarting parents which, nevertheless, had a kind of rhythm that seemed to sing itself, endlessly without effort; words didn't matter, only the easy flow of sounds, and, at the end when the dasher began to get heavy:

"Come, butter, come,
Come, butter, come;
Want some butter for my cake,
Cake, cake, sugar cake,
Come, butter, come."

This must have been a potent ditty, for certainly no butter would come without it. But often it had to be sung a great many times before the dasher would drag at Dorcas' arms and she would stop, raise the cover and lift out the great golden mass.

* * *

To see such a thing happen was like being present at the working of a miracle, something foreknown, certain, like the change of batter into bread; yet magic for all that. If we had bought our butter tinned or wrapped in paper cartons, there would have been no occasion for wonder; nor would there have been if we had seen a machine separate, churn, and deliver into our very hands as many neat medallioned squares of the yellow substance. For this was our discovery, the simple, uncomplicated process that began in sunshine and rain and led through clover fields and the ruminative cow to the alembic of the churn. To this the valley yielded up its treasure of grass and grain; the blue sky, bent above, contributed; the mountain itself, dispensing streams of cold water for thirsty kine and the springhouse rite. Only a little forethought, a little labor, and the Lord's table was spread.

Before our butter was wrapped in its casings of green vine leaves, we sampled generous portions on slices of new-baked bread. But the greater part of the treasure we carried back with us to our eyrie, where our own work waited to be done. "Human nature's daily food?" That, certainly, yet also replenishment of the storehouses of the spirit that would endure beyond the day and nourish long years to come.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

April

A crocus stretching itself
To the full limit
Of its joy
Under the sun.

Plum-colored hills abloom,
And crowded about their feet
Bare trees a tip-toe
With their lips
Against the sky
Bursting with secrets
Grown too big to keep.

And now, perhaps tomorrow,
There will be
A crimson blush upon the maple-trees.
And where the winter's tablecloths of snow
Worn threadbare by the sun
Still linger, I shall see
One daisy in the grass.

FLORENCE IRENE GUBBINS

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PORTRAIT OF SMERALDA BANDINELLI: *A Painting by the School of Botticelli*

FRAMED WITHIN the rectangular opening of the loggia, this Florentine lady stands detached from a workaday world. Her eyes are fixed in a meditative gaze. Scant information is conveyed to us of her character and disposition. Who could venture an opinion from her portrait whether or no she was capable of coping efficiently with domestic or social problems? Whether she was blithe and gay about the house or of a quiet and studious temperament? We cannot tell these things because they were of no interest to the painter. It is as though his vision had entranced her in some wistful day-dream in which her own individuality and natural animation are temporarily in abeyance. Only temporarily, because we feel that at any minute she may come back to herself. Her pose, though pictorially perfect, has nothing stiff or static about it. With a nod and a smile that would reveal something of herself, we can imagine her stepping out of the painter's design and returning to her embroidery, her lute, or her book.

In the catalogue of the collection of paintings at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, where the picture is now preserved, the portrait of Smeralda Bandinelli is attributed to the School of Botticelli. Some opinions, however, have it that the work is that of the master himself, or at least that the design was his and the execution by an assistant who closely followed the Botticellian style and the accepted Florentine convention in the art of portraiture.

For in fifteenth-century Florence the aim of the painter was the achievement of beauty. Portraits, like other pictures, were expected to be primarily decorative. They were not psychological revelations or expressions of individual character. In the studio of Botticelli, this aesthetic ideal was insisted on to the fullest extent. Design being of paramount importance in the work of the master, it therefore became the aim of his pupils and assistants to produce paintings which, whether they represented episodes or were portrayals of real persons, always were controlled by the artist's sense of his decorative scheme for the whole picture.

This portrait has the monumental quality combined with subtle refinement so characteristic of Botticelli.

Apple-Trees Have Character

MY FANCY has always found something very interesting in an orchard—especially an old orchard. Apple-trees, and all fruit-trees have a domestic character which brings them into relationship with man; they have lost, in a great measure, the wild nature of the forest tree, and have grown humanized, by receiving the care of man, and by contributing to his wants. They have become a part of the family; and their characters are as well understood and appreciated as those of the human members. . . . Even the shapes of apple-trees have great individuality, into such strange postures do they put themselves, and thrust their contorted branches so grotesquely in all directions.—From "The Notebooks (1842)" of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

So Grew the Houses of New England

ONLY AT THE dawn of Colonial New England did the Pilgrims content themselves with crude shelters. Their first edifice in the new land was a fireplace, onto which they attached a crude one-room dwelling with a garret and a steep roof. If more room became needed, a similar structure was added to the other side of the fireplace. Upon the heels of these first pioneers came hardy settlers from England, many good craftsmen being in their number. They were intent upon building permanent dwellings and at first, instead of developing the rude shacks of their predecessors, they erected traditional wooden manor houses, precisely as they had done at home. These had ornamental overhangs, steep roofs and leaded casements, and were almost mediaeval in character. They did not prove entirely adapted to the new conditions, which included hostile Indians, different raw materials and a more rigorous climate. A more local style soon evolved. Its most common expression was a house of four rooms, two upstairs and two down, all clustered about a huge central chimney of stone or brick. Between the lower rooms was a narrow entrance hall and a stairway clinging to the chimney. The floors of the upper rooms were held up by a huge beam, called the "summer," which was supported by the chimney masonry and the outside wall. The foundation of the house was often composed of mere field stones, laid without mortar. Upon these was placed a massive timber, or sill, which served as a base for the sturdy oak frame. The house almost always faced south. . . .

As peace and prosperity came to the Colonists, their homes took on more amplitude and distinction. New houses were built with four or five rooms on each floor, instead of two. The single great chimney became supplanted by two others, each heating two rooms, upstairs and down. Between them ran a spacious hall, providing good circulation for the first time. In plan these new larger houses were really a pair of two-room houses of the early period, turned sideways and separated by a wide hallway. The house became more nearly square, and since a flat gable looked none too well, gambrel and hipped roofs were devised to cover the increased span. The leaded window panes gave way to double-hung sashes with small wooden muntins. More attention was given to fine carpentry, good panelling and doorways, and a pronounced Georgian character crept into the wealthier houses. Walls were plastered now, and ceiling beams were concealed. More wings and ells were added as the family continued to grow.

After the architectural lull of the Revolution, a new sophistication began to seep in from Europe. Our carpenters and woodworkers studied books of measured drawings from England, and the delicate influence of Sir Christopher Wren and the Brothers Adam began to be felt in the new Republic. . . . The three-story mansion arrived impressively, its best expression being in the exquisite and dignified designs of Charles Bulfinch and Samuel McIntyre, the carver-architect of Salem.—From "Open House in New England," by SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN. (Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Daye.)

Deliverance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN JESUS RETURNED from the wilderness, and came to Nazareth, he entered the synagogue and read from the book of Esaias (Luke 4:18, 21): "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised. . . . And he began to say unto them, This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears." It is recorded that "all bare him witness, and wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of his mouth" (4:22). Yet some of his listeners failed to understand or to accept the glorious freedom these words revealed, and they rejected him.

It was Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, who irrefutably proved that God is the only power. Evil was powerless before his understanding of God as omnipotent Life and Love. All who accepted his message of liberation from the beliefs and fears of evil, received healing, regeneration, and abundance.

To all those seeking deliverance from the apparent evils of war, sickness, famine, or woe, the words of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, ring out with a message of certain freedom. She writes on page 224 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Truth brings the elements of liberty. On its banner is the Soul-inspired motto, 'Slavery is abolished.' The power of God brings deliverance to the captive. No power can withstand divine Love." Those few words, "The power of God brings deliverance," are possible of fulfillment today.

Christian Science throws a new-old light on deliverance. It shows, as did the Master of yore, that humanity does not need liberating from evil because it is something real, inevitable, or fearsome. Instead, we learn that through the spiritual understanding of the true nature of God, good, and of man, His exact likeness, we are delivered from the belief that evil is real, and realize that there is only one power, one reality—God, good.

Deliverance is thus spiritually mental. Preservation or liberation from evil beliefs is the direct result of accepting the divine fact that God is the only cause and creator, and that man, His image, is spiritual and perfect, incapable of experiencing anything but the unlimited good that God bestows.

"But," some may say, "how can we accept the statement that man is spiritual and perfect when we see about us so much destruction, disease, and limitation?" Christian Science clearly shows us that these apparent evils arise from accepting in thought the falsehood or lie about man, the lie that he is material, subject to discord and unhappiness. When men cease to give evil or materiality any power or reality, in belief, and when all power is ascribed to God, mankind will indeed be transformed, and will become free from sickness, war, poverty, and inharmony. When they wake to the great truths revealed through the teachings of Christian Science, they will declare with scientific certainty, "Slavery is abolished." They will experience the health, joy, prosperity, and freedom ever at hand for all who find true deliverance from false fears and beliefs.

Throughout human history how unceasing have been the almightiness and loving-kindness of God! In the Bible it is written (Job 5:19), "He shall deliver thee in six troubles: yea, in seven there shall no evil touch thee." Whenever men have turned unreservedly to God, acknowledging Him to be the only power, they have found swift deliverance from whatever difficulty seemed to encompass them. Never has a wholehearted acknowledgment of God's allness and ever-presence been made in vain. Material thinking, belief in heredity, the indulgence of lust, greed, or hatred, have all helped to bring about war, sickness, and lack. But when one has gained a true understanding of God as the one divine Father-Mother, the Giver of all good, the trouble has melted into nothingness.

The path prescribed by the teachings of Christian Science is one of continuous affirmation of God's all-power and of man's divine sonship with Him. As we commence this journey from material sense to true being, the carnal or mortal mind may suggest that only what material sense sees or feels is true. But let us continue steadfast in our affirmation of God's allness, and we shall find we are delivered from the discords of material thinking. We shall find that no longer need we be enslaved by the belief or fear that evil is inevitable. Today there is deliverance from material thinking and its attendant woes for all mankind through the revelation of Truth. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 227): "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Befreiung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS JESUS von der Wüste nach Nazareth zurückkehrte, ging er in die Synagoge und las aus dem Buch des Propheten Jesaja (Luk. 4, 18. 21) vor: „Der Geist des Herrn ist bei mir, darum daß er mich gesalbt hat; er hat mich gesandt, zu verkündigen das Evangelium den Armen, zu heilen die zerstoßenen Herzen, zu predigen den Gefangenen, daß sie los sein sollen, und den Blinden das Gesicht und den Zerschlagenen, daß sie frei und ledig sein sollen. . . . Und er fing an, zu sagen zu ihnen: Heute ist diese Schrift erfüllt vor euren Ohren". Es ist berichtet: „Und sie gaben alle Zeugnis von ihm und wunderten sich der holdseligen Worte, die aus seinem Munde gingen" (K. 4, 22). Manche seiner Zuhörer verfehlten jedoch, die herrliche Freiheit, die diese Worte offenbarten, zu verstehen oder anzunehmen, und wiesen ihn ab.

Christus Jesus, der Wegweiser, bewies unwiderleglich, daß Gott die einzige Macht ist. Das Böse war machtlos vor seinem Verständnis, daß Gott das allmächtige Leben und die allmächtige Liebe ist. Alle, die an seine Botschaft der Befreiung von den Annahmen und Befürchtungen des Bösen glaubten, wurden geheilt, wiedergeboren und reich gesegnet

Allen, die nach Befreiung von den offensichtlichen Übeln des Krieges, der Krankheit, der Hungersnot oder des Elends trachten, bringen die Worte Mary Baker Eddys, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, eine Botschaft gewisser Freiheit. Sie schreibt auf Seite 224 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Wahrheit bringt die Elemente der Freiheit. Auf ihrem Banner steht das seeleninspirierte Motto: ‚Die Sklaverei ist aufgehoben'. Die Macht Gottes bringt den Gefangenen Befreiung. Keine Macht kann der göttlichen Liebe widerstehen". Die paar Worte: „Die Macht Gottes bringt Befreiung" können heute in Erfüllung gehen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft wirft ein neualtes Licht auf Befreiung. Wie der Meister vor alters zeigt sie, daß die Menschheit der Befreiung vom Bösen nicht deshalb bedarf, weil dieses etwas Wirkliches, Unvermeidliches oder zu Fürchtendes sei. Statt dessen lernen wir verstehen, daß wir durch das geistige Verständnis der wahren Art Gottes, des Guten, und des Menschen, Seines genauen Ebenbildes, von dem Glauben, daß das Böse wirklich sei, befreit werden, und wir erkennen, daß es nur eine Macht, nur eine Wirklichkeit—Gott, das Gute—gibt.

Die Befreiung ist also geistig mental. Bewahrung vor bösen Annahmen oder Befreiung davon ist das unmittelbare Ergebnis des Annehmens der göttlichen Tatsache, daß Gott die einzige Ursache und der einzige Schöpfer ist, und daß der Mensch, Sein Bild, geistig und vollkommen ist und nichts anderes erfahren kann als das unbegrenzte Gute, das Gott verleiht.

„Aber", mag eingewendet werden, „wie können wir die Erklärung annehmen, daß der Mensch geistig und vollkommen sei, wenn wir so viel Zerstörung, Krankheit und Begrenzung um uns her sehen?" Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns klar, daß diese scheinbaren Übel davon kommen, daß wir die Unwahrheit oder Lüge, daß der Mensch materiell und der Disharmonie und der Unglückseligkeit unterworfen sei, in unser Denken aufnehmen. Wenn die Menschen dem Bösen oder der Materialität der Annahme nach keine Macht oder Wirklichkeit mehr beimessen und alle Macht Gott zuschreiben, wird die Menschheit in der Tat umgewandelt und von Krankheit, Krieg, Armut und Disharmonie frei werden. Wenn sie zu den großen Wahrheiten erwachen, die die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft enthüllen, werden sie mit wissenschaftlicher Gewißheit erklären: „Die Sklaverei ist aufgehoben". Sie werden die Gesundheit, die Freude, das Gedeihen und die Freiheit erleben, die immer für alle vorhanden sind, die wahre Befreiung von falschen Befürchtungen und Annahmen finden.

Wie unaufhörlich in der ganzen Geschichte der Menschheit doch die Allmacht und die große Güte Gottes gewesen sind! In der Bibel lesen wir (Hiob 5, 19): „Aus sechs Trübsalen wird er dich erretten, und in der siebenten wird dich kein Übel rühren". Immer, wenn sich die Menschen rückhaltlos an Gott gewandt und Ihn als die einzige Macht anerkannt haben, sind sie von jeder sie bedrängenden Schwierigkeit sofort befreit worden. Nie ist eine aufrichtige Anerkennung der Allheit und der Allgegenwart Gottes vergeblich gewesen. Materiell denken, an Vererbung glauben, der Wollust, der Habgier oder dem Haß frönen sind lauter Irrtümer, die mitgeholfen haben, Krieg, Krankheit und Mangel hervorzurufen. Hat man aber ein wahres Verständnis von Gott als dem einen göttlichen Vater-Mutter, dem Geber alles Guten, gewonnen, so hat sich die Schwierigkeit in ihr Nichts aufgelöst.

Der von den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft vorgeschriebene Weg ist beständiges Bejahen der Allmacht Gottes und der Gottessohnschaft des Menschen. Wenn wir diese Wanderung vom materiellen Sinn zum wahren Sein beginnen, mag uns das fleischliche oder sterbliche Gemüt einflüstern, daß nur das, was der materielle Sinn sieht oder fühlt, wahr sei. Laßt uns aber unentwegt in unserem Bejahen der Allheit Gottes fortfahren, und wir werden finden, daß wir von den Mißklängen materiellen Denkens befreit werden. Wir werden finden, daß wir nicht mehr der Sklave des Glaubens oder der Furcht, daß das Böse unvermeidlich sei, sein müssen. Die Offenbarung der Wahrheit befreit heute die ganze Menschheit vom materiellen Denken und den damit verbundenen Trübsalen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 227): „Die Christliche Wissenschaft erhebt die Fahne der Freiheit und ruft: ‚Folget mir! Entrinnt der Knechtschaft von Krankheit, Sünde und Tod!' Jesus zeichnete den Weg vor. Bürger der Welt, nehmt die herrliche ‚Freiheit der Kinder Gottes' an und seid frei! das ist euer göttliches Recht".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Train Whistle

The sound drops heavily
Into the still black pool of night
And splashes high,
While round and round the silence trembles
And shudders away from it.

R. EVA BLACK

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With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

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Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogue will be sent upon request

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1941

Maine House Acts to Ban Deceit in Ads

Bill passed over protests of Lewiston member—Media are exempted if unaware of fraud.

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 24 (AP)—A bill making it a misdemeanor to fraudulently advertise goods or services for sale for the purpose of deceiving or misleading the public was passed today to be engrossed in the Maine House over the protests of Representative Edmond J. Lambert (D) of Lewiston.

The bill exempted newspaper publishers or radio station operators from penalty if they were "without actual knowledge" of the falsity of the advertisements.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Lambert, "that it would be easy under this act for a merchant who wants to take a crack at a competitor to do a real job on him. For instance, he might enter a complaint against his competitor for some statement, or some headline, or some description of stock which he claimed to be 'untrue, deceptive or misleading.'

"The merchant who had the advertisement could be summoned into court and charged with fraudulent advertising. He might be found innocent and discharged, but the damage has been done to that merchant."

Representatives Clifford G. McGlauflin (R) of Portland and George R. Grua (R) of Livermore Falls both held Mr. Lambert's arguments to be without serious foundation, contending that the courts would not issue warrants unless evidence was substantial.

N. E. States Take Secret Steps For Civilian Defense

Behind closed doors, representatives of the six New England States met at the State House here today to discuss plans for Civilian Defense of the area. Declaring that the matters discussed were "hush hush," J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and New England representative of the Division of State and Local Co-operation, said co-ordination of efforts was the goal sought by the various representatives.

Allen Moore of Washington, chief of the field staff of the Division of State and Local Co-operation, which is under the Office of Emergency Finance, said that 44 States now have civilian defense organizations and that an effort is being made to establish unified procedures.

In addition to Mr. Farley and Mr. Moore, those attending today's conference were: Brig. Gen. S. H. Wadhams, U. S. Army, retired, of Connecticut; Frederick Ayer, Boston, assistant to Mr. Farley; R. H. Gardiner of Maine; F. H. Buffum, New Hampshire; J. Burleigh Cheney, Rhode Island; Albert A. Cree, Vermont.

Following an hour's talk, the group conferred briefly with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT ↑
TOMORROW ↓
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity—Clearing and slightly cooler tonight; Friday fair, continued cool; moderate northwest winds tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight about 40.

Maine—Rain in east portion followed by clearing, slightly cooler tonight; Friday fair and continued cool.

Vermont and New Hampshire—Clearing and cooler tonight; Friday fair and continued cool.

Massachusetts—Rain in Cape Cod area followed by clearing, slightly cooler tonight; Friday fair except mostly cloudy extreme southeast portion and continued cool.

Connecticut and Rhode Island—Clearing and slightly cooler tonight; Friday fair and continued cool.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Block Island—Shifting winds becoming moderate to fresh northwest tonight and Friday; weather overcast with rain followed by clearing tonight; Friday fair.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras—Fresh northerly winds over north portion and increasing northeast backing to north and becoming fresh to strong over south portion; overcast weather with rain tonight and over extreme south portion early Friday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	59	New Orleans	66	78
Chicago	39	60	New York	47	52
Denver	35	55	Norfolk	58	65
Kansas City	42	64	Philadelphia	50	65
Los Angeles	58	70	St. Louis	44	68
Miami	76	82	San Francisco	49	57
Minneapolis	34	47	Washington	52	67

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 24, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:11 p. m.; height, 9.6.
Friday, 10:35 a. m.; height, 9.2.
Light all vehicles by 7:06 p. m.

Spring Is Art's Own Time

Wide World

Lasell Class Comes Outdoors

The art class at Lasell College in Auburndale, Mass., recently held its first classes on the campus. The model posing is Shirley Johnson of Fitchburg, Mass., who is one of the art students at the College.

Donovan Says U. S. Aid Must Reach Britain

Col. William J. Donovan, who said recently that the Lend-Lease Act is "going to mean nothing in winning the war" unless America delivers the goods, arrived in Boston today for a formal address tonight to the Boston Bar Association.

Colonel Donovan's remarks on the question of America's future role in the war were recalled in lieu of a press conference.

The Colonel, who twice this year has gone to Europe as an observer for the President, attended a luncheon in his honor at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this noon under the auspices of the Crosscup Pishon Post of the American Legion prior to the Bar Association dinner at the Hotel Somerset tonight.

German Attitude

In a radio address some weeks ago Colonel Donovan said that two provisions of the Lend-Lease Act could be held by Germany as acts of war: authorization for the building of warships for Britain and for repair of British ships in United States yards.

On this score, the Colonel warned:

"Germany has ignored those acts as she has many others the past year and a half but we must not delude ourselves into thinking that she hasn't stored it up against us. We will have to pay for it."

Delivery Essential

At another point in his address the Colonel advised that the Lend-Lease Act would be a failure unless the goods America produces reach their destination, Britain.

"Are we going to deliver the goods?" he asked.

He admitted there was a chance in America's seeing to it that the goods are delivered. "There is a chance. There is a danger, and whatever we do we must recognize that the danger of attack exists."

But, he added, it is "foolishness" to believe "that it is for us to choose whether or not we will be attacked by Nazi Germany" or "that we can avoid attack if we will avoid provocation. . . . That choice is Hitler's and he has already made it—not for Europe only, but for Africa and Asia and the world."

Wood Fisherman For Hub Launched

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, April 24 (AP)—The Ave Maria, first of 10 wooden draggers to be built here for the Boston fishing fleet of F. J. O'Hara & Sons, Inc., will be launched May 1.

Portland officials of the firm said the 60-foot craft virtually would be ready for sea when she goes overboard from the Maine Shipyards Corporation's plant.

The 10 wooden craft will supplant seven O'Hara steel trawlers taken over by the Navy.

Mattress 'Plugs' Help Save Town Water Supply

WALLINGFORD, Conn., April 24 (AP)—Two mattresses were doing a good job today conserving this borough's threatened water supply.

They were jammed against the intake of a 60-year-old tile water main which had been leaking at a 3,000-gallon-a-minute rate since late Monday.

A diver had to explore the bottom of Pistapaug Reservoir yesterday to find the intake before the mattress stoppers could be brought into play.

Named to Milk Post

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced today the appointment of Elmer L. Beanblossom as Market Administrator of the Federal Milk Marketing Program at Fall River, Mass.

Soldiers to March and March; Don't Arrive—'Fatigue' Test

An extraordinary march during which soldiers will march and march for hours in tropic heat and Arctic cold without ever arriving—or even departing has been announced by the War Department.

The line of march will be a treadmill in the Fatigue Laboratory at Harvard University and the aim of all the foot work will be to find out how soldiers—and their uniforms—stand up under field conditions.

Thirty volunteer Doughboys will participate in the experiment. In standard field kit and regulation uniforms, they will slog along four to eight hours a day with a 10 minutes rest each hour.

The first test, covering a period of several weeks, will be made in a room in which western desert climatic conditions will be simulated. The room will be dry and torrid, with the thermometer at 160 degrees—the heat of desert sands.

During each rest period the participating soldiers will undergo physical examinations. Studies likewise will be made to determine the various types of socks, shoes, underwear and other clothing best for such marching.

Later tests will cover conditions simulating the Arctic.

Other military and defense news from New England and beyond:

Draft Registrants Take Notice—An amendment to the Selective Service regulations making it mandatory for every registrant to have his registration certificate in his possession at all times and to present it at the request of proper authorities was announced today by Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant Director of Selective Service in Massachusetts. The original regulations said that registrants "should carry" registration certificates at all times. The new regulation reads "must." Violation of the regulation and failure to have registered may result in fine or imprisonment, Colonel Smith said.

Boston Seaplane Channel—Prospect of a seaplane channel back of Governor's Island to the East Boston Airport, urged by Port authorities for two years—loomed favorably today following announcement that a Senate appropriations committee has approved an amendment submitted by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., asking for $1,500,000 to dredge the channel. Government authorities say that acquisition of the channel will make Boston the finest terminal in the United States for trans-Atlantic air service.

Bangor Port Expansion—A motor convoy of 15 trucks carrying 52 enlisted men of the 241st Quartermaster Company and Company D rolled out of Westover Field, Chicopee, en route to Bangor, Maine, today. These men comprised an advanced unit of troops which will soon be pouring into the new airbase at Bangor. The men will stop over night at Fort Williams, near Portland, and will complete the trip tomorrow.

Time to Get Up—Down at Fort Jackson, S. C., the boys are alarmed by an innovation. Sergeant William T. Days, weary of hearing tardy soldiers explain that they didn't hear the morning bugle call, rigged up a system with a bell in every tent. Now he merely throws a switch, the bells ring and all men are out of bed before they can say reveille. The result: alibis ceased; the bugler's popularity took a sudden spurt.

English Styles of an Age Long Past Seen at American Doll Show Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—Three antique English dolls gaze on the world today with untroubled interest or outright amusement along with 4,000 other button-eyed entries at the American Doll Show, continuing at Hearns Auditorium in Fourteenth Street near Fifth Avenue through April 26. They are owned by Miss Grace Schulte, of New York City, a member of the Doll Collectors of America, a Massachusetts organization interested in dolldom's rarest.

The three British items consist of a Queen Anne doll two centuries old, wearing an aristocratic, but riddled, bonnet and a gown of impressive brocade; a Shakespearean gentleman 100 years her senior whose satin costume is even more elegantly threadbare, and an English pattern doll once employed by a dressmaker to show Americans the style of a smart new frock and who still retains her air of dainty showmanship.

A doll belonging to the president of the Doll Collectors of America, Mrs. Earle E. Andrews, of Winchester, Mass., who is dressed for a post-Civil War journey, is attractive. She wears a red and white wool suit with matching traveling rug and a jaunty sailor over her silky blond hair.

According to the American Hobby Federation, which is sponsoring the exhibit, the display as a whole represents a major interest of the doll-conscious citizenry of today. Children, school teachers, fashion artists, office employees, and those from many other walks of life have been collecting or making dolls with painstaking effort.

The note of world peace and international understanding has inspired a number of the collectors whose items are on exhibit. Among these is Mrs. Milton H. Brown of Brighton, Mass., who has featured a figure of Abraham Lincoln speaking his famous lines "With malice toward none, with charity for all" before a group of dolls representing all nations. Miss Claire Hoffman of New York is exhibiting a doll whose dress is made of postage stamps from all corners of the globe, a "World Peace" doll.

Dolldom Goes on Exhibition

Roy Pinney

On Display at American Doll Show

Left—French Bisque doll of post-Civil War period in traveling costume owned by Mrs. Earle E. Andrews of Winchester, Mass.

Right—English mannequin doll of carved wood shown by Miss Grace Schulte of New York City.

Forum Goes On If State Buys Ford Building

Simply means new home, officials say, as Governor urges purchase for State House annex.

Ford Hall Forum, long a Beacon Hill cultural institution, will be forced to seek a new home if the Massachusetts Legislature adopts Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal that the State purchase the Ford building to house state offices now occupying private quarters throughout the city, at an annual rental of $102,000.

On questioning today by newspaper reporters, Governor Saltonstall said, "I assume, if the State buys the building, that the Ford Hall Forum will no longer be able to meet at Ford Hall because that is a private function."

The Governor explained that it was planned to eliminate Ford Hall by cutting it up into offices. Kingsley Hall, located in the basement of the building, would be retained for legislative hearings and civil service examinations.

Tunnel Connection

If the State buys the property, the Governor indicated, the State House and the Ford building will be connected by a tunnel under Bowdoin Street.

The parking lot adjacent to the building, which the Governor also proposed in a special message to the Legislature that the State purchase, may be used, at least for some time, as a parking space for legislators.

At the offices of Ford Hall Forum today it was said that this civic enterprise would doubtless continue as it had for the past 33 years and simply plan to meet in another place. Work has already started on next year's program.

Governor Saltonstall revealed that he had obtained without cost options on the building and parking lot. The total sale price is $210,000 of which $155,000 is for the Ford Building and $55,000 for the parking area.

By Bond Issue

The purchase could be financed through a 20-year bond issue by the State for approximately 90 cents a square foot compared to $1.41 a square foot paid for rented quarters in private buildings, the Governor stated.

Purchase of the structure, which is located across the street from one of the State House wings, would relieve overcrowded conditions at the State House, the Governor said.

At present the State Department of Public Welfare leases a large portion of the building at an annual rental of $14,000.

In his message the Governor stated:

"The Commonwealth can own and operate this building, have an additional public auditorium and pay for it at a cost less than it is now paying for the same space in the City of Boston. In addition, it will have behind the building available space at a reasonable price, providing it is purchased now, on which to extend its office space at a later date and in the meantime rent profitably."

For years there has been considerable agitation for an addition to the State House to provide much-needed office space. It is expected purchase of the Ford Building would make such a new structure unnecessary for years to come.

Errant Firemen Face Penalty of 25-Cent Fine

ESSEX JUNCTION, Vt., April 24 (AP)—Faced with the problem of dealing with volunteer firemen who fail to attend meetings, the department passed a resolution today to curb its errant members.

Henceforth a fireman must obtain the written consent of his wife or parents before he can absent himself from meetings under penalty of a 25-cent fine.

World Fair for Democracy

By a Staff Photographer

A Booth at Carnival of Freedom

Mrs. C. B. Marshall busily at work today decorating one of the booths at the Carnival for Freedom being held at Boston Garden tomorrow and Saturday. When visitors are admitted tomorrow at noon, the booth will contain a flower-decked Chinese tea garden. This is one of the many booths representing scenes from all over the world, with 18 relief organizations and other groups participating in a gay midway reminiscent of the World's Fair.

Stage Set at Boston Garden For Big Carnival of Freedom

New Orleans has its Mardi Gras. Pasadena its Tournament of Roses. And Boston, its Carnival of Freedom.

This spectacular "world's fair for democracy," which is being staged at the Boston Garden on April 25 and 26, will be opened officially tomorrow at noon by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice Tobin, Lieut.-Gov. Albert Mathews of Ontario, and Major Gen. James A. Woodruff.

It will be an impressive ceremony in keeping with the world-wide significance of the undertaking—the first united, get-together of all war relief and liberty-defending organizations of any city in one united effort in the cause of freedom.

Governor Saltonstall's speech will be broadcast over shortwave Station WRUL, and will carry a message of courage to brave people all over the world whose countries have been crushed under the iron heel of aggression.

He will describe the purpose and scope of this great Carnival, representing the concerted effort of 18 war relief and other groups, and the work of more than 5,000 volunteer helpers under the direction of Mrs. Robert W. Lovett.

Miss Anne Morgan, sister of J. P. Morgan, and President of the Friends of France Committee, will speak at the opening ceremonies tomorrow, as will Hugh Alexander Ford, British consul-general, Major Victor Cazalet, M.P., the Duchess of Leinster, representing Bundles for Britain, Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the House, William J. Galvin, President of the City Council, and consular representatives and foreign dignitaries.

Exhibition Hall, where 18 war relief and other organizations will have booths, was echoing to the ring of the hammer today, as trellises sprung up and burst into a bloom of flowers before the eyes. There was an exciting back-stage, before-the-show atmosphere pervading the Hall, with formal evergreen hedges and slim birch trees growing out of solid cement as if that were quite the usual thing.

Strange backdrops hung from the walls, the beginning of exotic foreign scenes. Trucks loaded with chairs and decorations sped up the ramp from outside and were oddly assembled about the Hall, discharging their assorted cargoes.

The Carnival entertainment will be varied and exciting, with a series of acrobatic stunts at 2 p. m., by the Flying Arabs of the Roslindale Gymnasium and ladder figures by girls of the Cabot Street Gymnasium. This feature will be presented by the Park Department circus under the supervision of William M. Mullen, Director of Recreation.

There will also be music and an exhibition by drum majorettes.

Boston's firemen will open the evening's festivities with their famous drill and rescue act. There will be jitterbug and rhumba contests, a Polish wedding pageant, and dancing with music furnished by Ranny Weeks' orchestra.

A Noah's Ark Pet Show will feature Saturday's Carnival, and the final top-off will be a brilliant Army and Navy ball, sponsored by Major General Woodruff and Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant.

Men in uniform will be admitted at half-rate, and all proceeds will go to the war relief work of the various organizations which are staging this great show.

Handmade and manufactured articles such as are being sent from Canada for war relief in Great Britain will be displayed at the Canadian booth at the Carnival it is announced by Hedley V. Howlett, President of the Canadian Club of Boston.

The two most popular items to be displayed at the Canadian exhibit will be the all-wool blankets and emergency kits which have proved their value during the last year of air raids on the British Capital. In addition there will be emblem jewelry, novelties, candies, jellies, and other delicacies for sale.

Rain Reduces Fire Hazards

Fire hazards in Massachusetts forests and brush land were reduced but not eliminated by scattered showers throughout the State, Conservation Commissioner Raymond Kenney said today.

Mr. Kenney said information reaching his office indicated all the many fires which inflicted damage well above $1,500,000 during the past week had been extinguished. The rainfall was so light in some sections, the Commissioner added, that unless there was additional precipitation the woods might again become tinder-dry.

Lieut-Gov. Horace T. Cahill stated that the European war had indirectly handicapped Massachusetts in predicting weather conditions in connection with the forest fire menace. He explained that in normal times ships customarily radio their positions and the weather they are encountering. Now, for obvious war reasons, ships at sea are chary of radio messages, with the result that weather predictions must be obtained from land sources or sources close to land.

Therefore, Mr. Cahill said, weather cannot be predicted as accurately or as far ahead as usual.

State police said no fires were reported up to early afternoon, the last bad fire, that at Uxbridge, having been brought under control.

The steady rain dampened the woodlands and hurricane blowdowns after an 18-day dry spell.

The wave of fires which swept Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and many other eastern states were brought generally under control yesterday. Late in the day, however, new blazes broke out at Uxbridge, Sandisfield, and New Marlboro in Massachusetts and in the New Hampshire towns of Stoddard and Sullivan.

Firemen and volunteers fighting these blazes had brought them generally under control with the exception of the Uxbridge fire, when rain fell shortly after midnight. The steady rainfall made it possible to control and extinguish the fire. Before this, however, the flames had jumped the Blackstone River and burned over a mile of woodland.

Uxbridge police arrested Ovid Merchant, unemployed, on a charge of incendiarism.

Woodlands in both Massachusetts and New Hampshire remained closed, New Hampshire's three fires yesterday coming during the first full day of the Governor's order.

Call Is Issued For Engineers For Defense

Need is stressed for competent technicians in all lines to meet present emergency.

An urgent call for engineers for the national defense program was issued today by William A. Foley, District Manager of the United States Civil Service Commission in New England.

Mr. Foley's appeal followed quickly upon the receipt of a telegram from Washington requesting his co-operation in the emergency. In fact, he readily admitted that "emergency" was the word to describe the situation which is rapidly reaching that status.

Growing Need

Competent engineers can be placed immediately, he said. The demand is practically unlimited and includes all types of engineers—aeronautical, architectural, industrial, sanitary, and engineers familiar with Diesel engines, tooling, heating, ventilating, and refrigerating equipment.

These men can be used in New England or sent to other industrial centers throughout the country. Naval architects are in particular demand here in Boston and at Bath, Maine, and Mr. Foley issued a special appeal for inspectors of ship construction for the navy at Bath and at Quincy.

There is a need for 50 of these inspectors at once, he said, and the Watertown Arsenal is calling for men who can qualify for machine design.

Urged to Stay on Job

Engineers already employed in private industry connected with national defense are asked to remain on their present jobs, the Civil Service Manager explained, and the Government does not want to rob Peter to pay Paul in this instance.

Average annual salary for engineers is $2,600, and applications may be filed at the United States Civil Service office in the Federal Building. At Bath, Maine, Jacob Rutstein, a special examiner, will be at the Bath Iron Works today and tomorrow to interview applicants.

Mr. Foley will send a special plea, he disclosed, to all engineering societies throughout New England, and will contact employment divisions of State governments.

R. I. Ex-Governor Named for Bench

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24 (AP)—Robert E. Quinn, who as Governor of Rhode Island in 1938 led the battle to oust the late Walter E. O'Hara from control of the Narragansett Racing Association, was nominated today for appointment to the Superior Court bench.

His name was sent to the Senate this afternoon by Gov. J. Howard McGrath with the request he be confirmed as successor to the late Judge Leonidas Pouliot. The appointment was no surprise, although both Mr. Quinn and Mr. McGrath had consistently declined comment on reports current for several months that the appointment was pending.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chelsea, in First Baptist Church, Bellingham and Shurtleff Streets, one block up from Bellingham Station, Chelsea, at 8 p. m.

"Town Hall Forum," a feature of the Second Annual Meeting of the Medford Taxpayers Association, with Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance; Morris B. Lambie, Dean of the Littauer School of Public Administration at Harvard; Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director, Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations; Howard Alden, President of the Board of Aldermen, Medford; Chester Powers, School Committee member; William Burnes, City Employees Union; Robert N. Spofford, President, Medford Taxpayers Association, and Paul Hedden, Executive Secretary, Medford Taxpayers Association, as speakers. Robert W. Meserve, former assistant United States District Attorney, will be moderator. In the auditorium, Hobbs Junior High School, Medford, at 8 p. m.

Movie Forum, presented by the Young Men's Christian Association School, "Do You Recognize Propaganda?" will be the subject of the second forum, with three films on propaganda. At the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A., at 7:30 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

Meeting of the Boston Esperanto Society to discuss Esperanto as an international auxiliary language. H. M. Furner will preside. At 5 Fairfield Street, Boston at 8 p. m. The public is invited.

Lecture by William H. Chamberlin, former correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Moscow, on "Russia and the Second World War." Presented under the the auspices of the Russian Club of Boston, for the benefit of a charity fund to assist needy Russian emigres. At the Junior League headquarters, 0 Marlborough Street, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Friday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Stained Glass" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

Opening of the two-day Carnival of Freedom, presented for the benefit of liberty-defending countries of the world. Opening exercises at 12 noon will be conducted by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Lieut. Gov. Albert Mathews of Ontario, and Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, with Hugh Alexander Ford, British Consul-General; Miss Anne Morgan, the Duchess of Leinster; Maj. Victor Cazalet, M. P.; Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the House, and William J. Galvin, President of the City Council, as associate speakers. Acrobatics by the Flying Arabs of the Roslindale Gymnasium and ladder figures by girls of the Cabot Street Gymnasium at 2 p. m.; music by the Angel Guardian School Band and an exhibition of drum majorettes of the Emma Jannery Music and Baton Twirling School, at 4 p. m. Other events until midnight. In Boston Garden, North Station.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 14

A. F. of L. Seeks Bargaining At Bethlehem E. Boston Yards

The newly organized Waterfront Council of the American Federation of Labor in Boston plans to ask the Bethlehem Steel Company to bargain with it for its two ship repair yards in East Boston, E. A. Johnson, A. F. of L. leader, said today.

The company is already bargaining with the shipbuilding union of the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations.

This competition over marine and ship yard workers makes the first large scale contest between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. which Boston has seen since the first conflict several years ago.

Authorization cards are being distributed among workers at the two local plants by the Waterfront Council. These authorize the A. F. of L. and its affiliated organizations to represent the signer for purposes of collective bargaining under the National Labor Relations Act.

A number of cards have been signed, it is said. In contradiction of the possibilities of its adversary, C. I. O. leaders reply that the A. F. of L. has little potentiality in the ship yards. The other side retorts that much of the C. I. O. membership is paper.

In Line With Recent Action

Mr. Johnson heads the committee recently formed by the Boston Central Labor Union to hold and enlarge the territory of the A. F. of L. unions in metropolitan Boston by mass organizing. He is Secretary-Treasurer of the local Building and Construction Trades Council.

As to the Simpson and Atlantic yards of Bethlehem in East Boston, exclusive bargaining rights were granted there in 1938 by the National Labor Relations Board to the C. I. O. union concerned, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America.

No election was held at that time, but the company began negotiations with the union, which it later discontinued, and the Labor Board determined that the union was entitled to recognition as sole bargaining agent.

The company contested, and litigation held up bargaining until Jan. 22 of this year, when the company resumed negotiations with the C. I. O. union.

State Board to Rescue

When seven weeks of occasional conferences had passed without what the union considered any substantial results, the union appealed to the Office of Production Management and a Federal conciliator joined the meetings. When little further developed, a strike appeared imminent. The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration then brought the parties together again on April 5.

This time the conferences began to move, according to the union, which reported pay increases for 800 out of the 1,200 workers, gained by decreasing the number of job classifications. Each worker whose classification was eliminated went up to the next higher pay bracket.

At the last conference, time and a half was granted by the company for dirty work, that is, work in oil tanks, on diesel engines, and other items, Felix Koch, regional director for the union, said today. Previously, he added, the company had not paid overtime for such work, and he considered the change a distinct gain.

As to the A. F. of L. organizing movement, Mr. Koch said, "We have exclusive bargaining rights and they can't touch us for a year."

On the other side, the setting up of the Waterfront Council is regarded as the first of possibly a series of counter moves evoked by encroachments of the C. I. O. on A. F. of L. territory. The Boston organization of the A. F. of L. claims that the C. I. O. has raided its unions in several instances, knocking out agreements which the A. F. of L. had with employers.

Netherlands Ships Reach Hub

Two Netherlands motorships operating under direction of the British Ministry of Shipping, both with passengers and cargo, arrived at East Boston today from the Netherlands Indies.

The vessels went several hundred miles off their usual courses en route to Boston to avoid possible contact with commerce raiders, delaying their arrival here by approximately 10 days, according to members of the crew.

On the outward voyage from the United States one of the motorships sighted what was believed to be a raider off the Gilbert Islands in the Pacific and not far from islands under Japanese mandate. It was understood from crew members that the raider was Japanese but the Dutch ship outraced the other vessel. Additional details could not be obtained because of the censorship imposed on the officers and the regulations forbidding the crew to talk.

One vessel brought 13 passengers, and the other brought 23 passengers, of whom 11 disembarked at Boston. The rest remained aboard to go on to New York.

Both vessels had large cargoes of rubber, tin, and other commodities vital for the national defense program. Passengers said that all Germans in the Netherlands Indies were in concentration camps and that all Netherlanders are obliged to report for military drill two or three times each week.

Netherlands citizens are forbidden to leave their own districts without a special permit, passengers disclosed.

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Comfortable, lightweight felt hats, bound edge snap brim style, in two shades of grey, two shades of brown and a green. Perfected crown for coolness. Medium or wide brims. After this sale will be $3.50. Sizes 6⅝ to 7¾ in the group. FOR THREE DAYS ONLY, $2.95.

Cayuga on Last Rescue Mission

What is probably the last rescue job to be performed by the United States Coast Guard cutter Cayuga while under the American flag was carried out this afternoon approximately 200 miles off Nova Scotia when the Cayuga went to the aid of the disabled Gloucester fishing dragger Ruth and Margaret. The fishermen's engine had become disabled.

The Cayuga was enroute from patrol off Greenland to Boston and the disabled fishing vessel will be turned over to the Coast Guard Cutter Dix which went out from Gloucester today for that purpose.

The returning Coast Guard ship is one of 10 cutters to be turned over to the British under the Lease-Lend Bill and is expected to reach Boston tomorrow preparatory to being turned over.

Naval District Jobs Numerous

Openings in the United States Navy are available for men in almost every business, trade, or profession from cooks to carpenters, from boilermakers to barbers, from writers to riveters, officials of the First Naval District announce.

Fifty men are needed immediately who can typewrite and take shorthand to be classed as Yeomen. Applicants must be between 17 and 45 years of age and in good physical condition.

Pay of a Yeoman Third Class is $120 a month, including subsistence. A Yeoman Second Class receives $132, First Class, $144, and Chief Yeoman $158. Applicants may apply at 150 Causeway Street, Room 1,217, Mondays through Fridays.

To Discuss Prison Problems

Fay

Reuben L. Lurie and Arthur T. Lyman

Mr. Lurie, Chairman of the Parole Board, will be principal speaker at the Second Annual Dinner of the United Prison Association of Massachusetts to be held at the City Club Tuesday evening, May 6. Commissioner Lyman, head of the State Department of Correction, is heading the Committee in charge of arrangements.

The annual dinner of the Prison Association brings together workers in the field of prisons, probation, and parole and is open to interested citizens. With a membership of approximately 1,000, the United Prison Association co-ordinates the resources of three older prison societies and is actively engaged in prison welfare work.

Other members of the committee arranging the dinner include: Albert B. Carter, Commissioner of Probation; District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, Prof. Sheldon Glueck of Harvard, Warden Francis W. Lanagan of State Prison, Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan of Suffolk County, Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women; Herbert C. Parsons, first Commissioner of Probation in Massachusetts, and others.

Compensation for Workers Who Quit Their Jobs Urged

Payment of unemployment compensation to employees who voluntarily quit their jobs was urged today by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, at a public hearing conducted by the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industry.

The bill was one of several filed by the Federation to revise the unemployment compensation law.

Mr. Taylor explained that if an employee is discharged for misconduct such as stealing, he may apply for and receive unemployment compensation bentfits. Yet if a person voluntarily leaves his work because he doesn't like the work on a night shift or if he leaves his job with the understanding he is to get a better job which does not materialize he may receive no benefits under the law.

The Federation official explained that under the present statute the employee is not eligible for benefits unless the cause for his unemployment is attributable to his last employer.

Mr. Taylor argued that not many citizens will voluntarily quit their jobs for no other reason than to obtain unemployment compensation benefits when Committee members asked him whether such situations might not arise.

He said many persons had been injured by the present provision against voluntarily quitting which he said was put into the law in 1939 after the original law contained no such provision.

Several other labor organization men appeared to support the Federation bill.

Mr. Taylor told the committee that the original law provided that persons voluntarily leaving their jobs would receive benefits after being penalized through non-payment of four weeks benefits. Under the new proposal such a person would be penalized one week.

The legislation was opposed by Joseph J. Leonard, counsel for the Division of Unemployment Compensation, who placed the advisory council of the Division in opposition, and by Edward F. Connolly, representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Mr. Leonard insisted the present law works much better than the original statute.

Mr. Connolly urged the committee "not to forget that the employer pays the bills" under the unemployment compensation system. He added that the law was established to aid those who were thrown out of employment for reasons beyond their control.

"There is no reason why the employer, simply because the worker desires to quit, should be compelled to pay his benefit. There is no reason why the State should subsidize a worker whenever he quits because he wants a vacation," Mr. Connolly contended.

Harvard Theater Gets Movie Texts

Scrips of 25 recent Hollywood movies have been given to the Harvard University Theater Collection by studios at which they were prepared, the College announced today.

The scripts will be used by the Harvard Summer School in connection with a course on playwriting, but are available to all students interested.

Studios donating scripts were Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, RKO, Samuel Goldwyn, Selznick-International, and Warner Brothers. Among the movies represented are "David Copperfield," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Wuthering Heights," "Naughty Marietta," "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," and "The Barretts of Wimpole Street."

Harvard Course In Map-Making

As one further step in preparing college men for any national emergency, Harvard University today announced a series of free lectures on military map-making and map-reading.

The new course, composed of six lectures in the Institute of Geographical Exploration, is being offered in conjunction with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has already elicited an "enthusiastic student response," Harvard officials stated.

The lectures will treat terrain mapping required for regular Army and Air Corps work, and will include training in interpreting aerial photographs, it was explained. The course is open only to Harvard and M. I. T. students.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the Localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Massachusetts

Pittsfield—Week May 12-17, inc., 9 a. m., WBRK, 1340kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, April 25

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower news radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by record.

For Friday, April 25

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Christian Science Program For Friday, April 25

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—5:00 p. m.—Old Irish Songs. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—Canadian Regimental Concert. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.1 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Szekler March; News in English; Juvenile Choirs; Hungarian Songs; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English; Report. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXF, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Alexander Keith. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—The Emigrants, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXF, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5m.; DXF, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Circus Coming On May 6 And All Super New

The Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus will open a five-day engagement at Boston Garden Tuesday afternoon, May 6, it is announced here today.

The "Greatest Show on Earth" will come to Boston from its month-long New York engagement on Monday, May 5, but will spend a full 24 hours setting up its elaborate new equipment before attempting a performance, according to John Ringling North, President of the Circus.

This year's production, designed along streamlined ideas by Norman Bel Geddes, presents as its super spectacle a fairyland fantasy, "Old King Cole and Mother Goose."

According to the advance publicity "this opulent pageant brings to life all the beloved characters of the nursery rhymes in color, mirth and stunning beauty. Its nostalgic appeal alone will turn grizzled men into chubby-cheeked boys before Old King Cole and his Fiddlers Three, and Jack and Jill and all the other Mother Goose characters get more than a fair start in the pageant."

High Gloucester Bridge Favored

Several hundred residents, business men, and officials of Gloucester today appeared before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles to demand that the Senate construct a high level bridge leading into Gloucester over the Annisquam River.

The proposed bridge would replace the present drawbridge used since 1907.

As the vociferous proponents outlined argument after argument in favor of the structure which would eliminate the necessity of a draw, committee members perused huge piles of telegrams and letters sent to the Committee to bolster the demand for the legislation.

The arguments of the proponents included the statement that national defense may require construction of the bridge since Rockport Harbor is the only one east of Boston which can accommodate battleships. Gloucester officials added that safety of residents in the Cape Ann area makes the bridge necessary because the water supply used in fighting fires is on the opposite side of the bridge.

The structure would also eliminate traffic congestion, proponents added.

Punchinello

Lou Jacobs

Veteran fun-maker of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, which opens a five-day engagement at Boston Garden, Tuesday afternoon, May 6.

New Billboard Regulations In Effect Soon

New billboard regulations to become effective May 15, were formally approved today by the State Public Works Commission after a public hearing.

The new regulations supplant those established in 1924. They are subject to approval as to form by the Attorney General before they become effective.

Under the new rule, every billboard erected in Massachusetts under authority of the State Department of Public Works must bear a metal plate containing permit numbers on the left hand corner of the top molding. Signs not bearing such a plate must be removed.

Another new provision provides for revocation of permits for signs on which no advertising copy is displayed for a period of 90 days.

The Department of Public Works, under the new regulations, reserves the right to provide setback requirements for billboards in areas the Department determines are of a business character. The existing rule merely provides that setback requirements for other districts shall not apply to business areas.

This new provision in effect will nullify a recent Supreme Judicial Court ruling upholding the right of the town of Milton to require setbacks for billboards in a business district where the Department of Public Works failed to do so.

Bay State House Takes Step To Probe Small Loans Issue

A thorough legislative investigation may be made of the present small loans law to determine necessity for strengthening and broadening its provisions.

After rejecting adverse committee reports on several strengthening proposals made by Paul A. Dever, former Attorney General, the House resubmitted the measures to the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking with a view toward establishing a special commission to make a recess study of the system.

Fish—The House is changing its position as often as a weather vane in connection with the bill to permit transportation of fish over the highways on Sunday. On Monday it overturned an adverse committee report on the bill. On Tuesday it rejected the measure. Yesterday the bill was revived and ordered to a third reading.

Elections—The Legislative Committee on Election Laws rejected a bill, backed by William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, providing that the State furnish voting machines to municipalities.

Public Safety—The Senate adopted, with the House, an order to grant $10,000 additional to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to continue its work in co-ordinating local defense activities. The appropriation was proposed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Elections—Massachusetts voters will not be able to signify their Presidential preferences at the April Presidential pre-primaries in 1944 if the Legislature accepts an adverse report on the enabling measure filed by the Legislative Committee on Election Laws.

Chiropractors—The Senate concurred with the House in rejecting the perennial proposal to establish a State Board of Registration of Chiropractors.

Industrial Insurance—The House rejected a proposal for a special commission investigation into mutual industrial life insurance companies.

Contractors—The Lower Branch turned down a bill to prohibit governmental employees from sending contractors to specified agents and brokers for their required bonds.

Clam Diggers Are Enlisted In Shortage of Metal Workers

Continued from Page 1

cast also for domestic and service workers in most of the outlying areas where manufacturing is competing by offering higher pay. As farm laborers are similarly going into factories, a small shortage is predicted this spring, with a lack of 1,500 farm laborers at harvest time.

Expansion of plants for defense business has contributed mostly to the labor demand. The report names many cases of increased working forces and new construction.

Expedients Cited

Expedients to which employers are turning to help with their new labor needs include:

1. Three shifts and two shifts. Worcester for instance reports that all of the larger machine shops are operating three shifts, which means on a 24-hour basis.

2. Increasing emphasis on overtime in some plants, which prefer this policy to hiring a large number of additional workers.

3. Upgrading, or the plan of moving workers with less skill up into jobs in the same line with higher skill. The report comments that upgrading has now become almost the sole method of obtaining metal tradesmen and shipbuilders. It is a system of promotion within the plant, whereby journeymen are moved up into supervisory or executive positions and semi-skilled workers into craftsmen. The man who is upgraded usually is given additional instruction, either in training courses or by an individual.

4. Training. This is generally a short time process of three months or so which develops semi-skilled machine operators. Many of these may fill the places of men who have been upgraded. Such training is entirely apart from apprenticeships, which take three, four or five years.

Training Courses

Private companies and public trade schools are giving short term training courses. For instance, one shipyard has 800 workers in training. Another concern is preparing 450 men for jobs that will be ready when a gun director plant it is building is finished.

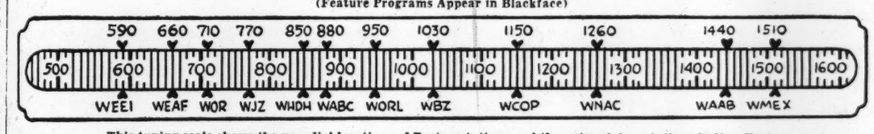
Meantime 35 vocational schools in 28 cities and towns of the state have 3,876 workers in training. The number already trained and placed in jobs totals 2,700. Approximately 1,000 of these were taken from the WPA. The vocational school in one town is running three shifts. The labor report notes that the importance of training is becoming more apparent.

5. Skill requirements are being modified, as in the instance of the clam diggers. This policy is becoming more general, particularly among the larger employers.

6. Age limitations are being relaxed. Some employers are seeking older men with less recent experience in preference to younger workers who may leave after a few months to get a job elsewhere at higher pay. A Holyoke company recently hired five skilled metal workers between the ages of 50 and 60.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1410kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Boston Bees vs. New	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins": drama...	York Giants baseball	Sports and music.....
3:30	Food News	"John's Other Wife"...	Pepper Young's Family.	game; Jim Britt, an-	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": comedy	nouncer	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Portia Blake": sk.	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Bees vs. New	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	Club Matinee: variety .	"Stella Dallas".....	York Giants baseball	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Bess Johnson".....	Club Matinee: variety .	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	game; Jim Britt, an-	Marion Elliott, songs.
4:45	"Kate Hopkins".....	Edgar A. Guest; News ..	"Young Widder Brown"'	nouncer	"Comic Page Club".....
5:00	"The Goldbergs".....	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Girl Alone": sketch....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The O'Neills".....	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Lone Journey": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman": sketch ...	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch....	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports....	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, News	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs....	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup".....	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music .	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon ....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Face Up" .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World.....	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Who's News" .....
7:30	"Vox Pop": inter-	Xavier Cugat's Or., with	Serenaders	Talk, Leon Henderson.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	views	Yvette	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Concert Miniatures	"Fireside Time".....
8:00	"Spotlight" with Ed	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15	East, m. c.....	Heldt's Orchestra	songs; orchestra	"Border Patrol"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30	"City Desk": news-	Committee of Americans	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	paper drama; News	Program: speakers	starring Ezra Stone.,	variety program	Amer. Legion Auxiliary
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	The Village Schoolhouse:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur Hour	quiz program	Bob Burns; Connie Bos-	John Paul Dickson.....	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' Ama-	News; America's Town	well; Jan Struther;	American Newspaper	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur Hour	Meeting: 'Should Britain	Virginia Bruce; orch.	Publishers Assn. Dinner	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Relax Her Food Blockade	Rudy Vallee Show; John	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News and Sports.....
10:15	Professor Quiz:	for Hitler's Victims?"	Barrymore; C. Laughton	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	questions; answers.	'Ahead of the Headlines'	Listeners' Playhouse.	Jan Garber's Orchestra	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	Paul Martin's Orchestra	dramatization	Cedric Foster, news ...	Charles Vincent .....
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Weather ..	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra .	Parade of the News;	"Day's End"; music ....
11:45	"Blue Echoes".....	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra	recorded	"Day's End"; News .....

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Sports; Music	Musical Clock; News ...	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Speakerk News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie.....	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs ...	.....
8:00	News of Europe	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News .....
8:15	Shopping talk	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Revue	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls ..
9:00	Lover's Lane	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music ..
9:15	American School of	As You Like It	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music ..
9:30	the Air	"Julia Blake"; sketch.	Breakfast Club	Choir Loft; organ	Good Morning Cheer ..
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Organ recital	Kathryn Turney Garten..	Good Morning Cheer ..
10:00	K. Norris, drama ..	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	"New England Cupboard"	Community Recreation ..
10:15	Myrt and Marge.....	"Two Men and a Girl" ..	"Bachelor's Children" ..	Musical Early Edition ..	Studio speaker .....
10:30	"Stepmother"	Vagabonds Quartet	"Ellen Randolph": sk..	'Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Frank and Julia".....	"The Guiding Light"...	U. S. Army Highlights ..	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00	"Treat Time".....	Mildred W. Carlson....	"The Man I Married"...	News Service	Lester-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"..	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"...	Melody Strings	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Big Sister; sketch..	Harvey and Dell, music	"The Road of Life"...	Ruth Moss Interviews ..	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch.	Highlights and Halftones	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk...	News; Talk	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs....	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program ..	Rhythm Revue .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ...	Hour: Walter Blaufuss'	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News" ..
1:00	"Life Beautiful"...	Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15	Woman in White..	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"...	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"...	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl"; sk.	John Kiley, organist ...
1:45	"Road of Life".....	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way" ...	Concert Orchestra .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	Music Appreciation	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster, news ...	Sing Song Time .....
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Hour; Dr. Walter Dam-	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	Jean Harper, songs ....
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	rosch, conductor	"Valiant Lady"; drama .	"Don Artiste," pianist.	J. Huntington, Playgoer.
2:45	"Home of Brave".....	Music Appreci'n Hour ..	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Boston Red Sox vs.	Sports and Music .....
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Philadelphia Athletics	Sports and Music .....
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"...	Pepper Young's Family.	baseball game; Jim	Sports and Music .....
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Britt, announcer	Sports and Music .....
4:00	"Portia Blake".....	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife".....	Boston Red Sox vs.	Novachord Impressions..
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Philadelphia Athletics	Bob Huston, songs ....
4:30	"Bess Johnson".....	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	baseball game; Jim	Rhapsody in Rhythm ....
4:45	"Kate Hopkins".....	Edgar A. Guest; News ..	"Young Widder Brown"'	Britt, announcer	"Comic Page Club".....
5:00	"The Goldbergs".....	"Don Winslow"; sketch..	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The O'Neills"; sk...	"Little Orphan Annie" ..	"Lone Journey"; drama.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports....	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time" .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time" .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music .	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; "Playtime"	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	The Aristocrats	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Shain Sisters Trio.....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	Richard Himber's Orch.	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News" .....
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie	Alec Templeton Time:	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger";	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	Auerbach; orch.	piano; vocalists; orch.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget" .....
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	John Gunther, comment.	Lucille Manners; Ross	Fort Devens Radio Party	The Staley Players:
8:15	Charlie Cantor and	Jose Bethencourt's Orch.	Graham; orchestra	Fort Devens Radio Party	drama and music .....
8:30	Minerva Pious;	"Death Valley Days";	"Information, Please!"	Haydn's "The Seasons";	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	chorus; or.; News.	dramatic sketch	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	vocalists; orchestra ..	"Must They Starve?" ..
9:00	"Great Moments	Ben Bernie's quiz pro-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	from Great Plays"	gram; Bailey Sisters ..	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"Propaganda Analysis";	cal Album" .....
9:30	Playhouse; dramati-	"Your Happy Birthday"	"Rhyme and Rhythm	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	zation; music	variety program; News	Club" variety	show	cal Album" .....
10:00	"Hollywood Pre-	Network sports	"Wings of Destiny":	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Five Star News .....
10:15	miere": drama ..	Network sports	dramatic sketch	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch. ..
10:30	Address by Lord	Network sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Bobby Hackett's Orch. ..
10:45	Halifax	Network sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Charles Vincent .....
11:00	News; Weather ..	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Weather ..	Recorded address by	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music; recordings.	"Music You Want".....	Harry James' Orchestra.	Ernest Bevin	"Day's End" .....
11:45	Raymond Scott's Or.	"Music You Want".....	Harry James' Orchestra.	D. G. Gasparre's Orch.	Day's End; News .....

Court Modifies Picketing Order

Peaceful picketing of two candy stores of Lord's in Boston was permitted today by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick in the Suffolk Superior Court, and picketing was resumed by the union concerned.

Judge Fosdick earlier this week granted a temporary injunction on representations of the company prohibiting union members from preventing employees and customers from entering the store and threatening violence. Today he modified the injunction on further representations by the American Federation of Labor.

Lord's is not itself involved in any dispute with organized labor but is being picketed, it was said at the union today, because of buying certain raw materials from the big candy manufacturing plant of Edgar P. Lewis & Sons, Inc., whose 800 production workers are now tied up in a strike.

The labor organization is Federal Labor Union 20,567 of the A. F. of L.

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Argentina Official Urges Trade Pact

A plea for economic co-operation between the United States and Argentina lest that country be forced "to do business with Germany" was laid before the country last night by Dr. Carlos Garcia Mata, of the Argentine Embassy.

Speaking in Cambridge before the Harvard Union, Dr. Mata stressed the immediate necessity of settling economic differences between the two countries with the alternative of Nazi trade penetration in Argentina.

As an example of the broad proposal, Dr. Mata specified that Argentine beef be exchanged for American machinery. Such an exchange, he counseled, would be "worth more than several battleships."

"Before the war," Dr. Mata said, "Argentina exported 70 per cent of its beef to England and now it is sending 100 per cent there. The trouble is that England may fall and then Argentina will be forced to do business with Germany unless she can come to some agreement with the United States."

Under the proposal to exchange surplus Argentine beef for United States machinery, Dr. Mata said, the duty on the beef would be transferred to a stamp plan, similar to Federal food surplus stamps now being used in this country.

"Both our nations would benefit from such an exchange," he continued. "They are the dominant nations of the two continents and every effort should be made to settle their economic differences."

Jehovah's Witness Jailed

BANGOR, Maine, April 24 (AP)—A six-month jail sentence was imposed yesterday on Ralph A. Peacock, of Bradford, a Jehovah's Witness minister convicted of contempt of the United States flag. He was released on $500 bond by Superior Court Justice Arthur Chapman, pending an appeal to the State Supreme Court.

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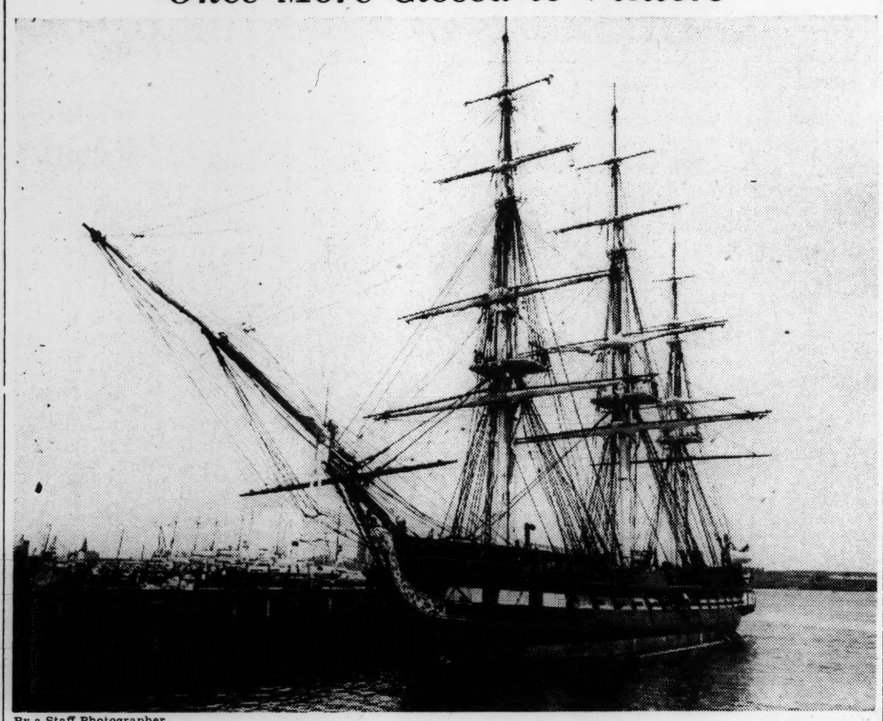

By a Staff Photographer

Famous Frigate, Constitution

Because the Boston Navy Yard, where choice old ship is docked, is closed to visitors, school children, whose pennies helped to restore ship, are among those now unable to go aboard and see the many things of historic and traditional interest. Various plans are being put forth for berthing of "Old Ironsides" somewhere else in Boston in order that the many thousands of visitors will not have to be turned away.

Hub Wants 'Old Ironsides' Outside Navy Yard

With the historic frigate Constitution—better known, perhaps, as Old Ironsides—again closed to visitors, agitation is developing among patriotic societies and historians for a permanent berth for the old craft, outside the Boston Navy Yard.

An estimated average of 5,000 visitors a week form an almost endless procession across the gangplank of the frigate during summer months, but none is allowed now because the Navy Yard is closed to visitors.

School children form a large portion of the total visitors to Constitution, which is now in commission with an officer and crew assigned to duty aboard, following President Roosevelt's visit to the Boston Navy Yard about a year ago.

Contributors Now Barred

Visitors were first banned when the Neutrality Act became effective late in 1939. Then in the spring of 1940, the frigate was berthed close to the main gate of the Navy Yard, and opened to visitors.

But on March 23, of this year, the pier where Constitution was berthed was needed for national defense activities, and the ship was moved to a part of the Yard that made it necessary to discontinue permission for visiting.

With summer approaching, the annual trek to the old craft is halted, and the very persons who contributed money to restore the ship when decay and dry rot threatened her existence, are now denied the privilege of visiting.

Advocates of the move to arrange a permanent berth for the craft at Boston, but outside the confines of the Navy Yard, where the vessel would be available to visitors regardless of conditions at the Navy Yard, appear to be gaining in numbers, both in New England, and outside of that area. One proponent points to Marine Park, South Boston, as an ideal location. Some even go so far as to propose that a concrete base be provided as in the case of the old whaler Charles W. Morgan, at New Bedford.

Wide Interest in Restoring

In 1925 Congress authorized the reconditioning of the vessel, and empowered the Secretary of the Navy to receive contributions for that purpose. A "save Old Ironsides" committee was formed, headed by Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard at that time.

Thousands of school children throughout the Nation contributed their pennies, adults, including President Calvin Coolidge, made small and individual contributions, and finally reproductions of a painting of Constitution as she looked at the peak of her brilliant career, were printed and sold at 25 cents each in an effort to complete the sum necessary to restore the vessel.

Originally built at a cost of $302,000, the craft was finally restored at an expense of about $700,000, of which $400,000 were contributed and $300,000 provided by the Government. Old Ironsides then made triumphal three-year, 22,000-mile cruise that took her to the leading ports of the United States for exhibition.

In past years, several proposals have been made to move the old ship to Washington, or some other point where similar old historic craft could be assembled as a national naval center. Each attempt, however, has met with such vigorous opposition from patriotic societies that no action was ever taken.

Seems Boston Tradition

The old frigate is considered a Boston tradition. She was built at Hartt's shipyard, East Boston, with live oak, yellow pine, and cedar, from trees selected while still standing in the forest. Copper bolts and sheathing for Constitution were made by Paul Revere. The ship was the first Government-owned vessel to dock at the Boston Navy Yard, which had been laid out and built in 1800 after the Government had appropriated $19,350 for 23 acres of land on which the Yard now stands.

Constitution carried an unusually large amount of sail, and a large battery of 24-pounders on the gun deck, which was unusually high above the water line, so that the guns could be fired in heavy weather.

Frigates of that period usually carried 18-pounders.

The craft was 175 feet on the waterline, and the truck of the mainmast was more than 200 feet from the waterline. Unusually heavy timbers were used, many of which have survived to the present day. The hull lines are fine, under water, and much like the present racing yachts. The heavy sides and maneuvering ability under sail brought her out of four engagements scarcely damaged, although the two frigates she fought were both dismasted and sunk.

Launched in 1797

Launching on Oct. 21, 1797, was successful on the third attempt. Constitution was commissioned in 1798, took part in suppressing French privateers in the West Indies, and in 1804 bombarded forts at Tripoli maneuvering under sail in a small and crowded harbor, forcing peace without further tribute on four Corsair States, and liberating 115 American prisoners in slavery.

In the war of 1812, Constitution captured the Guerriere, Java, Pictour, Cyane, Levant, and 15 other ships. The vessel was used in the Mediterranean, along the African coast, for a round-the-world cruise, and in the Pacific, serving as a Naval Academy training ship in 1861-1870. Later, she was sent to the Paris Exposition, and then became a receiving ship at the Portsmouth Navy Yard in 1882. On the centennial of her launching—1897—she was towed to Boston, where she has been most of the time since.—L. V. S.

Veteran of Army Air Corps Predicts 1,000 Miles an Hour

Col. Vernon Lee Burge, second oldest Army flier in point of service and now United States Army Air Officer for New England, leaned back in a swivel chair today and predicted an almost unlimited future for aviation.

Colonel Burge, who helped fly the first military airplane ever built and who holds the honor of being the first Army enlisted man ever to become a pilot, has seen the speed register of Army planes advance from 40 to 400 miles an hour and today he predicted that 500 miles an hour would be reached in the near future.

In years to come, he asserted, 1,000-miles-an-hour planes should become an actuality.

But it was the past rather than the future that drew most of his comment to an interviewer.

He enlisted in the signal corps as a private back in the days of the Wright brothers' first contraptions—little more than box kites with puny motors.

40-Mile Requirement

He remembers vividly tests which preceded acceptance of the world's first military airplane, one of the Wrights' design. Among the Army's specifications were a speed of 40 miles an hour and ability to remain aloft an hour and 25 minutes and to negotiate a 25-mile cross-country flight and return to the starting point.

Also required was that the plane be transportable in an Army "escort wagon" and that it weigh approximately 800 pounds.

"The unassuming Wrights," he recalled, "were not at all impressed by important personages" who journeyed out to Fort Myer, near Washington, D. C., almost daily in the hope of seeing a plane in flight, even when the notables included President Taft and virtually the entire Congress.

Dignitaries Disappointed

"If conditions were not to their liking, the Wrights would say, 'Very sorry, but the weather is not propitious,' or 'The plane is not mechanically right.'

"In those days, and for several years afterward, no one would attempt flight if there was an appreciable wind. The Wrights' favorite method of determining this was to wet a finger and hold it above the head.

"If enough breeze was blowing to dry saliva, they refused to fly, and often returned to Washington when the President, Senators, Representatives and thousands of spectators were awaiting to see them fly."

Colonel Burge told with amusement of the method employed to get the early Wright plane into the air. The plane, equipped only with skids, was placed on a mono-rail and a 1,500-pound weight, dropped from a tower and attached to the plane with a cable, gave it the inital impulse.

It was in this plane, said Colonel Burge, that the first woman went aloft in a heavier-than-air craft. She was, he recalled, a Mrs. De Loffre, wife of a major in the Medical Corps, now retired, and when she came down she exclaimed: "I now know why the birds sing."

But the brass hats didn't sing. Alarmed by attendant publicity, they sent the young officer responsible back to his cavalry regiment. Times have changed, however, and the "culprit" now holds a responsible post in the air service. Colonel Burge takes his own daughter Marjorie, a Lasell College student, up as often as more modern regulations permit.

Hotel Shop Talk At Show in Boston

New England hotel men expect one of the busiest years in the history of the recreation business, it was reported today.

According to spokesmen for hotel and recreational interests, large sums are now being spent in various resorts for new equipment, furnishings, and appropriate surroundings in anticipation of a busy summer.

Prospects will be fully discussed and the season's work outlined at the seventeenth annual New England Hotel exposition April 30 and May 1 and 2, at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

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Conn. Labor Against Strike Clause in Bill

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 24—Controversial issues that clog the closing weeks of a legislative session followed one another in rapid succession this week in the Connecticut General Assembly.

A labor relations act for the State, a plan of savings bank life insurance, a left-wing milk control bill patterned on New Deal legislation, a politically-colored contest over a State defense administration—on these and other bills the Republican House, the Democratic Senate, and the Democratic Governor all have their own ideas. As each in turn consumes the time of legislators in conference and on the floor, the Assembly session moves toward its mandatory adjournment date June 4.

The labor relations act, to which both Republican and Democratic candidates for the Governorship were committed in essence last autumn, does not suit labor. The Judiciary Committee has altered it to overcome some objections, but complaints are still being heard. The bill establishes a three-man labor relations board, similar in authority to the National Labor Relations Board, but to be concerned with industrial labor questions not involving interstate commerce.

The board would conduct elections to select agents for collective bargaining, and it would determine what are unfair labor practices in the State. Organized labor, as represented by the Connecticut Federation of Labor, is particularly outspoken against a provision which would make it an unfair labor practice for employees to strike when the employer, in good faith, was complying with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement.

Divergent Insurance Bills

The savings bank life insurance plan finds the Senate and House supporting two divergent bills. The Senate, following the lead of the Governor, favors a bill under which the State would supply funds to start a program of savings bank life insurance, giving the banks some capital to start operations. The House wants a "no subsidy" bill that would permit the sale of insurance by the savings banks but throw the financial burden on them also.

Milk Control an Issue

Milk control is likely to be an issue until near the close of the session. For weeks a legislative subcommittee has been at work drafting a bill. This week it came up for public hearing before the Agriculture Committee.

Producers, as represented by the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association and the Wholesale Milk Producers' Council, want the bill enacted as it is. Dealers object to several features, notably an equalization plan that would permit pooling of returns for milk among all producers in a market area.

Producers who retail their own milk, and thus have an interest as dealers as well as farmers, also look with considerable skepticism on the bill. It bans fixed consumer prices. Dealers want this protection to their profits, if the price they pay to producers is to be fixed.

Salary in Defense Post

Defense controversy boils down to the simple matter of a salary for the administrator. The House has put a limit of $5,000 a year on the salary for this new job. Governor Hurley wants it increased. The defense administrator would be a co-ordinator, working with numerous departments which have duties related to the defense effort. As the Governor sees the job it is bigger than could be filled for $5,000.

Responding to an appeal from the War Department, Governor Hurley has waived the State ban on hours of work for women, permitting the employment of women after 10 p. m. at the Winchester Arms Company in New Haven, making small arms for the Army. The new rule applies only to certain specific jobs such as inspection, for instance.

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Tenacity

By a Staff Photographer

A Wonder of Nature

Bursting into tender green leaves for the fourth year of its precarious existence, this tiny poplar tree, growing without benefit of soil on the roof of The Christian Science Publishing Society, far above city streets, gives a shining example of tenacity and courage under the most adverse conditions. Its roots find their footing in nothing but tar and gravel, the former frozen hard in winter and bubbling hot under the summer sun. Occasional snows and rains, quickly drained from the roof, give these roots their only moisture, yet the tree grows on undismayed.

Some N. E. States Gain in Farmers

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Preliminary estimates by the Federal Census Bureau show that farm populations have increased in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire and decreased in Vermont and Rhode Island since 1930.

Connecticut showed the greatest increase in the Nation, 19.8 per cent. The increase in Massachusetts was 13.9 per cent, and in New Hampshire, 13.4 per cent. Rhode Island's decrease was 1.4 per cent and Vermont's 5.2 per cent.

The total farm populations of four New England states in 1940, with the 1930 figure following: Massachusetts 140,362, 123,255; New Hampshire 71,266, 62,850; Vermont 107,066, 112,904; Rhode Island 16,241, 16,477.

Total populations in 1940:

	Male	Female
Mass.	2,102,790	2,213,931
N. H.	245,210	246,314
Vt.	178,896	180,335
R. I.	349,162	364,184

Another preliminary analysis showed the number of residents over 65 years were: Massachusetts, 367,122; New Hampshire 47,855; Vermont, 34,080; and Rhode Island, 54,393.

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Army's Navy Now Boasts Of 300 Ships

Not all the ships engaged in plans for defending American shores belong to the Coast Guard and the Navy, according to Second Lieut. Monarch L. Cutler, who said today in a radio address that the Army has a "navy" of its own.

One of the chief duties of soldiers aboard the ships is to lay controlled mines for the protection of vital areas, Lieutenant Cutler, who is stationed at Fort Preble, Maine, said.

The work, he declared, is done by the Coast Artillery as a supplement to its job of manning big guns ashore.

Lieutenant Cutler, a member of the Coast Artillery, said the Army now had 300 ships—a number expected to rise to 700 through purchases this year by the Quartermaster Corps.

In addition to the mine planting vessels, the Army also has passenger and freight ships, ferry boats, rescue boats, launches and self-propelling barges. They are engaged along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, in Alaska and the Philippines, the Panama Canal, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

The Army's controlled mines, usually laid in harbors, permit friendly ships to pass over them without harm, but if an enemy ship passed over, the mines could be exploded by electricity through switches in observation points ashore.

These mines, he said, differ from so-called "contact" mines which the regular Navy can lay at sea to close off an area and which explode when struck by a ship—whether friend or enemy.

Breen Is Silent Over Resignation

Reports were circulated today that John A. Breen, Purchasing Agent for the City of Boston, will soon resign his post to devote his entire hime to his duties as Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority. The City post pays $7,000 a year; the Housing Authority position is unpaid.

Mr. Breen today declined either to confirm or deny the report.

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Red Sox vs. Athletics at Fenway This Week End—Golfers Head Into Busy Summer

Young Eddie Collins In Right Field for Mackmen

BULLETIN

The game scheduled between the Giants and Bees at National League Field today was called off.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In their final home series before touring the western half of the American League, the Red Sox return to Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon for the first of three games with the hard-hitting Philadelphia Athletics. It will be Ladies' Day—the first of the season locally. On Tuesday of next week the Sox proceed through the West by way of Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and Chicago. Realizing that it takes a western trip to weigh the true merits of a ball club, Boston fans await the next two weeks with much interest.

Wide World

Eddie Collins, Jr.

An entertaining sidelight of the Philadelphia series here will be the play of Eddie Collins, Jr., whose dad is the general manager of the Red Sox. For a young man only three years out of Yale University, Junior is doing very well. Batting in the lead-off spot, he has collected 11 hits in 37 chances, as of this morning. This averages .297, and it will be noted in the box scores that he is improving with age. He got three out of five yesterday against the Senators.

Mack Likes Junior

When Connie Mack opened the season with young Collins in right field, it was supposed that the former collegian was nothing more than a replacement for Wally Moses, who was injured. But it now develops that the manager of the A's is trying to peddle Wally to other pastures, which speaks rather highly of Mr. Mack's confidence in Junior. In fact, Connie predicts the boy will be a better ball player than his father. Veteran critics lifted their eyebrows when they heard this, because Eddie Senior was one of the greatest of all time.

However, as the head of the Collins family points out, Junior is starting out with much better equipment than his dad. "He is bigger, faster and will drive a ball farther than I did," said Eddie Senior. "After he has been around a while and had time to study the pitchers, he'll steal a few bases. Nothing would please me more than to have Connie's prediction come true."

A's Are Hitters

The Athletics, who have dropped their only two Shibe Park starts with the Red Sox this spring, will be troublesome at Fenway, with its short barrier in left field. The A's are hitters, paced by Bob Johnson and Frank Hayes, whose right-handed "pulling" has always bothered the locals here. Any time Connie Mack gets a fair pitched game, he is a problem to any outfit in the American League.

The Red Sox were still at the top of the standing this morning, in a tie with the Cleveland Indians, but good fortune has not been with Joe Cronin of late. Some days his pitching is sour and on others the sluggers have difficulty putting their hits together for runs. Young Charley Wagner limited the always-dangerous Yankees to nine hits through 10 and a third innings yesterday, but the result was the third straight Boston defeat. The Sox left 14 runners stranded on the bases.

Runners Stranded

The Bees had the same difficulty facing the Giants yesterday. In the first inning and again in the seventh, Casey Stengel's crew was unable to start a rally with the bases full and only one out. It happened, also, in the tenth inning on Tuesday. As a result, the local Nationals Leaguers dropped two games under the .500 mark in the race, with three road dates just ahead. Tomorrow and Saturday they play singles at Brooklyn and on Sunday they make a one-day stop in Phillie. Next week the four western clubs begin an invasion of the Allston Hive.

If a couple of other boys would keep up with Gene Moore at the plate, the Bees would be a few notches higher in the standing. The silent Texan had a .386 average early today, with three doubles, four triples and a homer scattered among his 17 hits. His four-bagger yesterday cleared the fence in deep right-center—a homer in any park in the circuit. In the most recent four contests Gene has flown at a torrid .500 pace, with 10 out of 20.

Dom Di Maggio was leading the Red Sox regulars this morning, if injured Ted Williams is not counted. The center fielder was up to .429 and had accounted for 10 runs. With Pete Fox, he shares the league lead in stolen bases with three.

MacMitchell And Kane In Four Races

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (AP)—Two of the busiest trackmen in the nation tomorrow and Saturday will be Leslie MacMitchell, New York University's I. C. 4-A. mile champion, and Campbell Kane, the Big Ten mile and national half-mile titleholder from Indiana.

None of the 3,000 schoolboy and collegiate athletes competing in the forty-seventh annual Penn Relay Carnival will be called upon to do as much important running as the two milers.

In Four Races

They are listed to carry the baton in four races—the sprint and distance medleys and the two- and four-mile relays. They'll anchor their teams in all four races, which means that each will cover a mile and a half per day since the sprint medley calls for a half-mile final lap and the distance medley an anchor lap of one mile.

The two champions' efforts, of course, will be tied in with those of their three teammates. What they do on the final lap depends considerably on the speed of the three runners in front of them. But if conditions are right, the MacMitchell-Kane half mile and mile duels may be the highlight of the Carnival.

Rank With Best

Both rank with the best milers in the game today. MacMitchell is co-holder of the competitive indoor mile record of 4:07.4 and tuned up for the Relays last Saturday with an effortless 4:23.6 performance in a dual meet against Temple University. Kane ran a blazing 1:51.1 half-mile anchor to enable Indiana to set a new sprint medley record in last week's Kansas Relays.

The caliber of running MacMitchell and Kane produce will largely determine the success or failure of the N. Y. U. and Indiana bids for a grand slam in the Carnival. Only one institution, Pittsburgh, has won four major Carnival titles in the past. The Panthers were anchored on three of their four 1939 winning races by Long John Woodruff, the Olympic champion.

THIRTEEN SEASONS HAVEN'T DULLED HIS BATTING EYE
JOE CRONIN
—THE MANAGER OF THE BOSTON RED SOX
I DON'T HAVE ANYONE TO TAKE MY PLACE AT SHORT
UNLIKE OTHER PLAYER-MANAGERS, CRONIN INSISTS ON PLAYING EVERY DAY
PAP

"BOSTON'S BOSS"...by PAP

AP Features

M. G. A. Tournament List Foreshadows Big Season

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most active seasons in recent years awaits Massachusetts golfers this spring and summer according to the Massachusetts Golf Association's 1941 tournament schedule as released through John P. Corcoran, Executive Secretary.

Altogether 60 non-title events and seven championship tourneys will be contested beginning next month and continuing well into September. These tournaments are in addition to the annual Tri-State matches, the New England amateur championship, and the four national competitions for amateurs.

This year's 60 non-title tournaments represent an increase of six over last year and of three over the previous season. Moreover the 1941 list gets under way a full week earlier.

Start at Andover

The honor of starting off the M. G. A.'s tournament year goes to the Andover Country Club, which has been out of the list for the past several years but which returns to present a two-day medal-play event Friday and Saturday of next week. Last year the honor of opening the season went to Framingham, which this year will offer the second tournament on the schedule, a four-ball medal-play tourney May 9-10. As was the case last September, Woburn Country Club will end the season with its annual medal-play tourney on the 19th and 20th.

Championship competitions begin May 22 when the club presidents and their professionals meet in a Scotch foursomes affair at United Shoe. From there the list includes the club pair mixed foursome championship at Dedham June 20-21, the State open at Oyster Harbors June 30-July 1, the State amateur at Longmeadow July 8-12, the State junior tournament at Belmont Aug. 12-15, the State caddie event at Furnace Brook Aug. 19, and the State Class B championship at Wollaston Aug. 26-29. Because of the success of the last-named tourney in its maiden appearance last year, the M. G. A. expects an increase over the 58 entrants who competed at Blue Hill.

Popular Tourneys

This year's list also includes the many tournaments which have proved so popular for a number of years. Winchester will again stage the father-and-son affair Aug. 5-6, while Wellesley will put on the mother-and-son competition Sept. 5. For the second year in a row, however, the father-and-daughter tournament will be missing.

The Country Club will again present its two specialties. The Country Club Cup tournament, June 6-7, and the Jaques Cup invitation affair, July 25-26. Once again, though, the war situation has made impossible the holding of the Lesley Cup matches between teams from this country and Canada.

Last year slightly less than 6,000 golfers participated in the M. G. A.'s program, but if the association does as well this year it will be fortunate. The selective service program, which has already drafted many prominent golfers, is expected to hold down any record number of entries in the various events.

Various Events

The tournament list includes medal-play, four-ball, singles, and foursome events, with the four-ball affairs again the most popular. Altogether there are 20 of these four-ball tournaments—a full one-third of the schedule. Half of them are at medal play, and the other half are invitation match events. This is an increase of five over last year.

Several clubs are making a first appearance on the list and several more are returning after an absence of several years. Among these are Andover, Merrimack Valley, Leicester Hillcrest, Toy Town, Tedesco, and George Wright. Only absentees are Plymouth and Scituate, which usually run a joint-tournament during the summer.

Below is the list. Take your pick and don't forget to hole your putts.

1941 Summer Golf Schedule

M. G. A. Championships

May 22—President—Pro at United Shoe. Entires close May 17.
June 20-21—Club Pair Mixed Foursome Championship at Dedham. Entries close June 18.
June 30, July 1—Open Championship at Oyster Harbors. Entries close June 25.
July 8-12—Amateur Championship at Longmeadow. Entries close July 2.
August 12-15—Junior Championship at Belmont. Entries close Aug. 5.
August 19—Caddie championship at Furnace Brook. Entries close Aug. 13.
August 26-29—Class B Championship at Wollaston. Entries close Aug. 19.

Sectional Championships

July 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2—New England Amateur Championship at New Haven. Dates and site of Tri-State Matches to be announced later.

National Championships

June 5-7—National Open Championship at Fort Worth, Texas. Sectional Qualifying Round at Worcester May 26.
July 14-19—National Public Links Championship at Spokane, Wash.
Aug. 25-30—National Amateur Championship at Omaha, Neb. Sectional Qualifying Round Aug. 14 at Brae Burn.
Sept. 8-13—National Women's Championship at The Country Club Brookline.

M. G. A. Tournaments

May 2, 3—Andover.
May 9, 10—Framingham (four-ball medal play).
May 10—Kittansett (invitation foursome).
May 16, 17—Woodland (invitation medal match play).
May 16, 17—Green Hill.
May 17—Wildwood (four-ball medal play).
May 23, 24—Wollaston (four-ball medal play).
May 23, 24—Grand View (four-ball medal play).
May 23, 24—Toy Town Tavern.
May 31—Leicester Hillcrest.
June 4, 5—Riverside.
June 6, 7—The Country Club (The Country Club Cup).
June 6, 7—Kernwood.
June 6, 7—Marlborough (four-ball medal play).
June 13, 14—Salem (Invitation Four-Ball).
June 13, 14—Brockton. (Four-Ball Medal Play).
June 13, 14—Sharon.
June 20, 21—Arlmont.
June 20, 21—Thorny Lea.
June 20, 21—Springfield. (Invitation Medal Match Play.)
June 25, 26—Trapelo.
June 27, 28—Furnace Brook.
June 27, 28—Highland.
June 27, 28—Merrimack Valley.
July 3, 4—Pine Brook Valley.
July 4, 5—Marshfield.
July 12—New Bedford.
July 16—George Wright.
July 18, 19—Winchester. (Invitation Four-Ball.)
July 19—Rockport.
July 25, 26—The Country Club (Jaques Cup-Invitation.)
July 25, 26—Norfolk.
July 25, 26—South Shore.
Aug. 1, 2—Ould Newbury.
Aug. 1, 2—Wyantenuck. (Invitation Four-Ball.)
Aug. 5, 6—Winchester. (Father and Son.)
Aug. 7, 9—New Bedford (Invitation Four-Ball.)
Aug. 8, 9—Oakley. (Invitation Four-Ball.)
Aug. 8, 9—Pittsfield. (Invitation Medal Match Play.)
Aug. 13, 14—Woodland.
Aug. 13, 16—Essex (Invitation Four-Ball).
Aug. 15, 16—Hatherly.
Aug. 15, 16—Worcester (Invitation Four-Ball).
Aug. 16—Pocasset.
Aug. 21-23—Bass Rocks (Invitation Four-Ball).
Aug. 22, 23—Maynard.
Aug. 22, 23—Sandy Bur.
Aug. 27, 28—Commonwealth.
Aug. 29, 30—Bear Hill.
Aug. 29, 30—Mt. Pleasant (Four-Ball Medal Play).
Sept. 5—Wellesley (Mother and Son).
Sept. 5, 6—Charles River (Invitation Four-Ball).
Sept. 5, 6—Blue Hill (Four-Ball Medal Play).
Sept. 5, 6—Vesper (Four-Ball Medal Play).
Sept. 12, 13—Long Meadow.
Sept. 12, 13—Haverhill.
Sept. 12, 13—Tedesco (Invitation Four-Ball).
Sept. 18, 19—Brae Burn (Invitation).
Sept. 19, 20—Kittansett (Invitation Four-Ball).
Sept. 19, 20—Woburn.

Players in open tournaments must present handicap cards issued by this Association. Lost cards may be replaced and 1941 cards purchased from the Secretary at 101 Milk Street, Boston.

Springfield Athletic Teams Ready for Active Week End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 24 The coming week end will find three Springfield College varsity and two freshman teams engaged in intercollegiate competition as the Spring campaign gets under way in all seriousness. The baseball team will make a home stand against Amherst on Saturday, while on the same day the Lord Jeffs will be playing host to the Maroon track combine, which showed unexpected strength in its recent encounter with Wesleyan.

On Saturday, also, the lacrosse team, with a present win-loss percentage of .500, will be at home to the Crimson stickmen from Harvard and the freshman track team will open its season with a visit to the Choate School cinderpath, while on Friday, Coach Stagg will have his freshman nine at Storrs for a game with the University of Connecticut freshmen.

Coach DeGroat's baseball team started strong against Middlebury with a 12-2 triumph but lost out on a close 9-8 decision to Tufts, despite the fact that the Maroons outhit the Jumbos, 11-4! Amherst, in all probability, will have to face the right-hand offerings of Springfield's speedballer, Ray Schmidt, who looked more than impressive in his 1941 debut against Middlebury. This will be the first time in over a decade that the Lord Jeff tossers have invaded the Springfield ball park, and Coach DeGroat's charges will be out to avenge the 5-2 defeat which Amherst pinned on them last year.

On the following Tuesday Springfield travels to the University of Connecticut ball yard and then returns for a home engagement with Williams next afternoon. These two events are all that remain on the Maroon sports calendar for the month of April, but the first week end in May will find nearly every team on the campus in action.

The Wesleyan meet proved costly to Coach Judd's track team as it resulted in the loss of Jack Dunphy, a Flushing, N. Y. speedster, for probably the remainder of the season. Dunphy, after taking first place in the 100 yd. dash, pulled a muscle in his leg on his way to the tape in the 220, and it is not likely that he will see service during the rest of the campaign.

The lacrosse team, rallying from its defeat at the hands of a much superior Army aggregation, expects to fare much better against Harvard's lacrossemen, and Coach Munro will again be counting on Jarina, Grant and Woodworth to carry the main share of the burden.

Last Week's Results

Baseball—Springfield 12, Middlebury 2. Springfield 8, Tufts 9.
Track—Springfield 63⅗, Wesleyan 71⅕.
Lacrosse—Springfield 4, Army 19, '44 Springfield 3, N. Y. M. A. 7

Coming Events

April 25—F. baseball vs. Conn. '44 away. 26—V. baseball vs. Amherst. V. track vs. Amherst away. V. lacrosse vs. Harvard. F. track vs. Choate School away. 29—V. baseball vs. Conn. away. 30—V. baseball vs. Williams.

College Track

Results April 23

Lafayette 88, Muhlenberg 38.
Bloomsburg Tchrs. 84, East Stroudsburg 42.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M. Ladies' Day
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Fenway Park—Ken. 0332
Filene's Men's Store—Hub. 2186

Spring Marble Tournament For Boys Scheduled

Scores of Boston boys will knuckle-down in a marble shooting battle of the South End Boys Club, at Blackstone Park, Washington and West Brookline Streets, on Saturday morning, at 10. This plan for an annual agate exhibition is launched by the Salvation Army, with permission of the Boston Park Department.

Thomas Collins, recent winner of the 1941 all-Boston Park Department marble shooting contest, as a representative of the South End Boys Club, will be in competition, hoping to add honors to his agate shooting prowess. The contest will be under the supervision of W. Douglas Halsted, director of the South End Boys Club.

Ringer contests will test the skill of the older boys. But for the young lads, or midget groups, "Popsies" will be inaugurated as a set feature of the marble tourneys. In this game little fingers throw an agate from shoulder height-directed at a marble several yards away. Hits and closeness of aims will bring high honors to the boys, aged between 7 and 10.

All Aid Possible Is Promised By B. U. President

Forecasting a reduced budget all along the line next year, Pres. Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University declared last night that although Terrier athletic activities would be curtailed to a degree, they still would be given all aid possible.

Speaking at the dinner in honor of B. U. coaches at the University Club by the "Friends of Boston University Athletes," President Marsh said that he was appreciative of the co-operation given him by the 17 coaches in the past and knew that they would continue to co-operate next year.

Other speakers included E. Ray Speare, Treasurer of the University; Wendell P. Murray, captain of the 1897 football team; Jim McDonald, captain of the 1940 grid team; Arthur Siegal, Boston Traveler sports editor; Jim Britt, radio commentator; Pat Hanley, head football coach; and Dr. John Harmon, Athletic Director.

A financial statement given out at the dinner disclosed that the Friends of the Athletes had raised $2,171.50 this year, all but $278.49 of which was spent to aid the various teams. The balance is still on deposit. Among benefits received through expenditure of the money were flood lights at Nickerson Field, a score board for hockey, basketball, and other indoor sports, and a radio for the training quarters.

Where Did It Go?

By a Staff Photographer

Johnny O'Connell

Boston University's varsity catcher was caught in the act of looking for a high foul out at Nickerson Field yesterday. Johnny caught the foul as his mates defeated Harvard 15-7, and what is more he also caught the captaincy of the Terrier nine. No leader was elected at the end of last season, the boys preferring to wait until this spring's schedule had gotten under way.

Ferrell Baffles Baseball World With Performances

NEW YORK (the Special News Service) — Maybe he's already licked the cake pan clean and there'll be no more sweetness no matter how hard he scrapes from now on, but at least Wes Ferrell is having a last chuckle at the expense of the fans, and club owners, who counted him out long ago.

He's had a remarkable career, has this big right hander who once came up with a 13-game winning streak and twice came up with a one-game stubborn streak which cost him plenty. He's probably the only ball player extant who was fined and suspended for both refusing to leave a game, and leaving without permission.

One-Man Revolutions

The first of these one-man revolutions happened in 1932 when the mild Roger Peckinpaugh became sufficiently steamed up over Ferrell's objections to being replaced on the mound that he slapped on a suspension that cost the rebel $1,500. In 1936 Joe Cronin suspended Ferrell and tacked on a $1,000 fine after the pitcher had walked off the field during a game with the Yankees.

Otherwise, Ferrell's performances have been mostly on the credit side. He's the only pitcher to win more than 20 games in each of his first four full major league seasons. He has a no-hit game behind him. He's approaching the 200 mark in victories, and one season he hit nine home runs, a record for a pitcher.

A Circuit Rider

There has been a lot of thorns among the roses, too, particularly in late years. He has been bothered with arm and shoulder trouble. Three times he has been unconditionally released. He's with his sixth major league club, almost qualifying as a circuit rider. He seemed to be through, definitely.

Washington handed him his first unconditional release in August, 1938, Clark Griffith explaining that it was in keeping with a policy of building up new players. Two days later the Yankees signed him to take the place of the absent Joe Vance.

Yankees Gave Up

The Yanks gave up on him early in 1939 and again he was a man without a baseball country. For the remainder of the season he had nothing but time on his hands, and just when he had about made up his mind to make a new carrer out of golf the Dodgers, who will take a chance on mostly anybody, booked him for a trial.

They signed him in January, 1940, and four months later he again was free lancing, and it appeared that at last he was at the end of the road. When the Dodgers can't use a man, he might as well start looking for a little place in the country.

Yet here he is, pitching baseball for the Boston Bees and with two victories already listed. You just can't figure him out, any way you figure.

Despite the fact that the contract he signed a little over a year ago has four more years to run, Joe Cronin, manager of the Boston Red Sox, finds himself on something of a spot. The strain of playing shortstop in addition to managing the team becomes increasingly more difficult.

Cronin is a rare bird among the player-managers of the major leagues. Most player-managers, once they assume the dual role, scheme to find ways and means of avoiding active duty on the firing line. Not Cronin. He insists on playing every day and nine innings of every game. So determined is he to continue as an active player that he has had no adequate replacement to spell him on the Red Sox.

That's exactly why Cronin finds himself on the spot today. Thirteen seasons at shortstop for Washington and Boston have taken their toll, and Cronin is showing definite signs of slowing up. His durability has discouraged the Red Sox from lining up good-looking prospects for his job at short. That's why the Sox allowed Peewee Reese, the young Brooklyn star, to slip through their fingers. If anything should happen to Cronin, the Red Sox have only Skeeter Newsome to fill in.

If Cronin has any managerial qualities, one is his ability to inspire his players to play their best. In some quarters, his handling of pitchers has been criticized, but Owner Tom Yawkey seems satisfied for he insists that "there will always be room for Cronin on the Red Sox as long as I am connected with the team."

Local Box Scores

Bees

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rucker cf	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
Whitehead 2b	5	0	2	2	2	0	0
Danning c	4	1	1	2	3	0	0
Ott rf	4	1	0	0	3	0	0
Young 1b	4	0	1	1	3	3	0
J. Moore lf	5	2	2	2	4	0	0
Orengo 3b	3	0	1	1	2	0	1
Jurges ss	2	0	1	2	2	1	0
Bowman p	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Lohrman p	1	0	1	2	2	0	0
Total	34	5	10	13	27	5	1
BOSTON							
Rowell 2b	5	0	0	0	2	6	0
Cooney cf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
E. Moore rf	5	2	3	7	6	0	0
West lf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Miller ss	5	0	1	1	2	2	0
Dahlgren 1b	4	0	0	0	9	1	0
Majeski 3b	3	1	1	1	1	2	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
†Averill	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Errickson p	2	0	2	3	1	2	0
Carnett p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javery p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Sisti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strincevich p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Hassett	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	4	9	14	27	14	0

*Batted for Berres in sixth. †Batted for Javery in sixth. ‡Batted for Strincevich in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	—4

Runs batted in, Danning, J. Moore, Orengo 2, Jurges, E. Moore, Miller 2, Errickson. Two-base hits, Errickson, E. Moore, Danning, Jurges, Lohrman. Home run, Moore. Sacrifice hit, Berres. First base on error, Boston. Left on base, Boston 10, New York 10. Hits, off Errickson, 9 in 5 2-3 innings; off Carnett, 0, pitched to two batters in sixth; off Javery, 0 in 1-3 inning; off Strincevich, 1 in 2 innings; off Bowman, 8 in 6 1-3 innings; off Lohrman, 1 in 2 2-3 innings; off Johnson, 0 in 1 inning. Base on balls, by Bowman 4, by Errickson, by Carnett 2, by Strincevich 4, by Johnson. Struck out, by Bowman 2, by Errickson 2, by Lohrman, by Johnson. Double plays, Rowell, Miller and Dahlgren; Miller, Rowell and Dahlgren. Passed ball, Masi. Wild pitch, Bowman. Winning pitcher, Bowman. Losing pitcher, Errickson. Time, 2h. 12m. Umpires, Barlick at plate; Pinelli and Ballanfant on bases. Attendance 2,749.

Red Sox

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rizzuto ss	6	2	2	5	5	2	0
Rolfe 3b	4	0	3	3	0	2	0
Henrich rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
J. Di Maggio cf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Keller lf	3	1	0	0	4	0	0
Gordon 1b	5	0	0	0	10	0	0
Dickey c	4	0	1	1	7	2	0
Priddy 2b	5	0	1	1	2	2	0
Gomez p	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
*Selkirk	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	40	4	9	12	33	8	0
BOSTON							
D. Di Maggio cf	6	0	2	3	2	0	0
Finney rf	5	1	3	3	4	0	0
Spence lf	6	0	1	1	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	1	2	12	2	0
Cronin ss	4	0	1	2	2	4	0
Doerr 2b	5	0	1	1	2	4	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	1	1	1	2	1
Pytlak c	4	0	0	0	7	1	0
Wagner p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	42	2	11	14	†31	15	2

*Batted for Gomez in 11th. †One out when winning runs scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
NewYork	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, J. Di Maggio, Cronin, Dickey, Doerr, Rizzuto 2. Two-base hits, D. Di Maggio, Foxx, Cronin. Home run, Rizzuto. Stolen bases, Pytlak, Keller. Sacrifice, Henrich. Double plays, Gordon, unassisted; Rizzuto and Gordon. Left on base, New York 11, Boston 14. Bases on balls, off Wagner 5, off Gomez 3. Struck out, by Gomez 7, by Wagner 4. Time, 2h. 30m. Umpires, Quinn, Grieve and McGowan. Attandance, 10,651.

Smithsonian Institute

RICHMOND, Va., April 24 (AP)—Sports Editor Ben Wahrman of the Richmond News Leader suggets that Washington and Lee University be called the "Smithsonian Institute."

Dr. Livingston Smith is chairman of the Faculty Committee on Athletics; Capt. Dick Smith is Director of Athletics, and Riley Smith is the new head coach of football.

Baseball Today

American League

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia (postponed).
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

National League

New York at Boston (postponed).
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

American League

Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Washington at New York.
Cleveland at Chicago.

National League

Boston at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
New York at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Detroit Fans Lose Optimism

DETROIT, April 24 (AP)—Doleful talk today in Detroit—at any store or street corner:

"Guess the Tigers can't win now."

"Nope, not with Greenberg out of there."

The inevitable had come. Hank Greenberg, great slugger of the Detroit Tigers, received his formal orders for induction into the Army.

The summons to Hank was not unexpected, of course, but some ardent fans had held stubbornly to a hope that somehow conditions might have changed so Hank could stay around and hit home runs as usual.

As it is, however, the American League's reputedly highest paid player at $50,000 a year has only 13 playing days left this season with Detroit, and the Tigers definitely are no longer expected to retain their championship.

Local Draft Board No. 23 notified Greenberg to report for induction May 7 at the induction center here. On that day the Tigers have planned to raise their league pennant to the top of the flag pole in Briggs Stadium.

The departure of Greenberg means the breaking up of the most powerful home run combination since the time of Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig of the Yankees. It leaves Rudy York alone as the swat king of Detroit.

The cleanup spot probably will fall to York, who is currently batting fifth behind Greenberg, or it might go to Barney McCosky, at this time hitting .400. To plug the gap in the outfield Manager Del Baker will move in from the bench Bruce Campbell, sure fielder and steady hitter.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results April 23

International League

Jersey City 4, Montreal 2.
Newark 6, Rochester 3.
Buffalo 2, Baltimore 1.
Only games.

American Association

Kansas City 5, Toledo 4.
Milwaukee 15, Columbus 7.
St. Paul 7, Indianapolis 5.
Minneapolis at Louisville—rain.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 4, Oakland 3.
Sacramento 13, Seattle 2.
San Diego 3, Portland 2.
Hollywood 10, Los Angeles 8.

Texas League

Shreveport at Beaumont—rain.
Houston at San Antonio—wet grounds.
Fort Worth at Tulsa—cold weather.
Oklahoma City 3, Dallas 2.

Southern Association

Birmingham 3, New Orleans 2.
Atlanta at Chattanooga—rain.
Knoxville at Nashville—rain.

Eastern League

Binghamton 13, Albany 4.
Hartford 5, Springfield 4.
Wilkes-Barre 13, Scranton 8.
Williamsport 6, Elmira 5.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Williams	9	1	4	0	3	.444
Di Maggio	35	9	15	0	1	.429
Cronin	31	9	13	3	12	.419
Peacock	15	1	6	0	2	.400
Pytlak	14	2	5	0	0	.357
Doerr	35	5	12	4	15	.343
Foxx	28	3	7	0	3	.250
Tabor	34	4	8	1	1	.235
Foxx	30	3	7	0	6	.233
Finney	35	7	8	0	2	.229
Spence	9	0	2	0	0	.222
Newsome	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	0	0	.000
Hale	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Bees

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Moore	44	8	17	1	5	.386
Hassett	3	1	1	0	0	.333
Dahlgren	38	6	12	3	8	.316
Miller	42	6	11	1	7	.262
Berres	17	0	4	0	3	.235
West	31	6	7	3	9	.226
Rowell	45	5	9	0	1	.200
Masi	11	0	2	0	0	.182
Sisti	24	3	4	0	1	.167
Cooney	25	4	4	0	1	.160
Averill	16	2	2	0	1	.125
Bray	8	1	1	0	7	.125
Majeski	25	2	2	0	1	.080
Gremp	3	0	0	0	0	.000
Manno	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Prebisch	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Last Two Big Ten Baseball Teams to Start Race Have Their Test This Week End

Michigan and Iowa Nines Play Chicago and Indiana

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With Michigan playing Chicago this week end and with Indiana playing Iowa, the last teams in the Big Ten to start will have their test and a better picture can be had of the possibilities for the season. Last week end saw Ohio State come in with two very fine victories over Purdue and gave every indication that the boys are to be looked upon with trepidation by some of the other teams in the conference. After the loss of three straight games in the pre-season contests the Buckeyes had to go 11 innings to get started right in their league opener which they finally won 3 to 2.

The fastest traveling team in the league right now is the Indiana nine which has played four games and has come up with three wins. In a season that calls for only 12 games, that is a very good start toward a title which has been won in the past by teams that have lost two games. This would indicate that the Hoosiers are one-third of the way along. This week end will see the Hoosiers take on the untried Iowa boys, after which we will be able to gage the true class of the present leaders. The standing shows Ohio and Northwestern at the top because they have not lost a game, but neither has taken on more than one opponent while Indiana has played four full games.

Good Pitching

Some very good pitching has been turned out for so early in the schedule of Big Ten games. Don Dunker turned in another fine game for Indiana on Friday, allowing Minnesota 3 hits, and Al Grant of Illinois allowed the usually heavy hitters of Wisconsin just five blows to beat last year's pitching star Johnny Saxer, who was very wild. Henry Clason, who started out to be an infielder for Northwestern, has become a pitcher and is doing a right good job of it. He gave the Chicago team 6 hits to win the first game of the season 4 to 0 and will likely be used as a regular hurler from now on.

Michigan has completed the southern trip that was to test out the team and it was a great success. The boys did some fine hitting and along with this went some very good pitching. The southern teams played were really middle-Atlantic schools so no comparison can be made with the games the other Big Ten schools played. Iowa did very well in the two games with Notre Dame played as a double header at South Bend. Bob Stasny, the Hawkeye pitcher, turned in a beautiful four-hit game for the opener and gives every indication of being one of the league's best throwers.

* * *

One-Sided Track Meet

Illinois track men had as their guests the boys from Washington University of St. Louis, but they weren't such very gracious hosts and the St. Louis boys were glad to shake the dust of Champaign. The Illini won all of the 15 events in the track meet between the two schools and 13 second places as well as 10 thirds for a total score of 123 to 8.

Someone was out of their class. That seems to have topped all the scores in other meets over the week end and really did nothing to give one an idea whether the boys from Illinois have started a new surge in track at Champaign. Ohio State took on a more formidable opponent in the team from Pittsburgh and came out with a score of 81 to 50.

* * *

An announcement made by the new commissioner of Professional Football, that several of the officials who formerly rated as the best in collegiate circles in the country had accepted assignments with the pros for the coming season was rather startling to the college world in the middle west. The professionals have taken a long step toward full acceptance by the football fan. Such men will raise the standing of the game to a height never before reached, for these men are all stable, seasoned officials who will add assurance to the game. This is something that the pros have needed especially after that terrific game played in Washington against the Redskins for the league title, last season.

* * *

Minnesota Favored

Now before getting away from next season's football we would like you to make a little note. Barring wholesale inroads made by the draft or the Army and Navy, you can put Minnesota down as the winner next fall in the Big Ten with Indiana and Purdue coming right in behind. There just can be no doubt about the Norsemen for they have everything from the evidence as shown in spring practice.

* * *

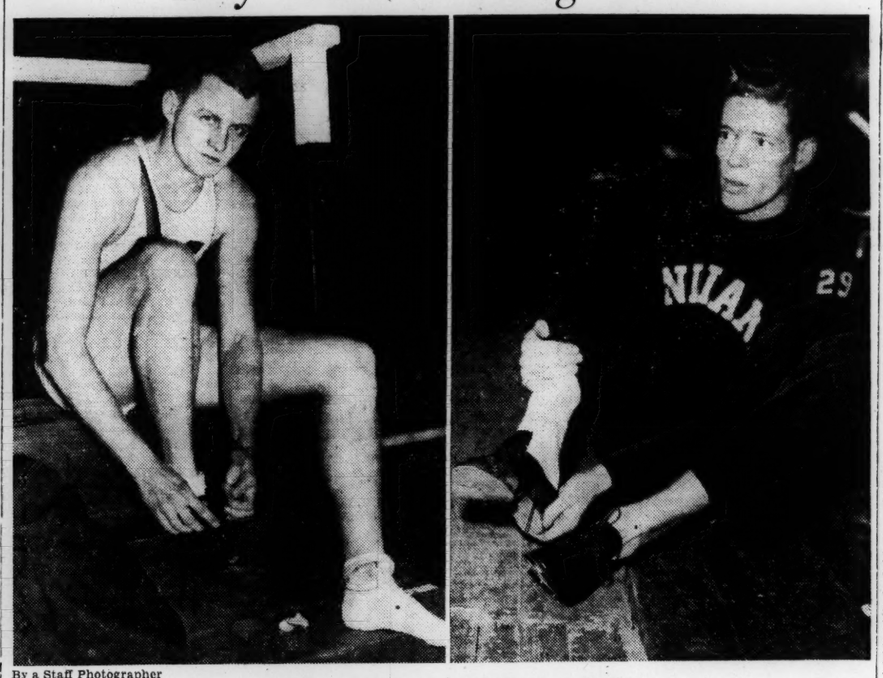
Do you remember Dwight Eddlemen of Centralia, the high school lad who amassed the record of over 950 points in this last basketball season for a total far above any reached before? Well last Saturday he cleared the high jump in a regular meet, at 6ft. 2½in. Haven't heard yet what school he will be going to in the fall, but you can be sure he'll be in a good one for he is also a good student.

* * *

The 15th annual tournament for the championship in world's professional tennis is to be played on the Chicago Town and Tennis Club courts on the nine days starting with May 24. This is the second straight year this contest has been played here.

E. F.

May Smash Standing Marks



By a Staff Photographer

Warren Breidenbach (left) and Campbell Kane

These two runners, the first named from Michigan and defending champion in the quarter-mile, and Kane, Indiana's defending mile champion, will feature in the Big Ten Conference track and field meet at Minnesota's Memorial Stadium next month.

Perry Whips Lloyd Budge In Net Play

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 24 (AP)—Fred Perry gave a generous demonstration of speed and footwork in his first game in U. S. open tennis tournament play yesterday in eliminating Lloyd Budge of Forest Hills, Ill., 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

The English ace, seeded No. 1 rifled deep shots to his foe's forehand and backhand without discrimination to take the match just before rain broke up tournament play.

Budge, a brother of Don Budge, who won the open title here last year, tried to outgeneral Perry with drop shots and lobs but the former Davis Cup player came back with blinding volleys or overhead smashes.

Second-seeded Richard Skeen of Los Angeles scored an easy 6—0, 6—0, 6—2 victory over Pete Peterson of Fort Lauderdale.

Vincent Richards of New York, the former "boy wonder," was forced to the sidelines but only after dropping a five-set match to Joe Whalen of Ferndale, N. Y., 7—9, 2—6, 6—3. 6—3, 6—4.

Karel Kozeluh of Daytona Beach, Fla., ousted Frank Hunter of New York City, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2. The little Czech was forced all the way.

Walter Senior of Louisville, Ky., romped over John Hendrix of Coral Gables, Fla., 7—5, 6—2, 6—3. The softball tactics of Herman Peterson of Fisher's Island, N. Y., upset Johnny Faunce of Hollywood, Calif., and Peterson won in four sets, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Frank Rericha of Stamford, Conn., took the measure of Kenneth Napier of Phoenix, Ariz., 6—4, 6—2, 8—6, in the opening-match of the day.

Athletes Are Seeking Big Ten Track Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Many records may fall at the University of Minnesota's Memorial Stadium next month when Big Ten trackmen gather for their annual championships. The meet may result in more new conference standards of track and field excellence than any since 1935 when Jesse Owens was revising world marks to suit his taste as a member of Ohio State's team.

A check of the existing records and the best performances of the stars who will compete on the Gopher track on May 16-17 indicates that as many as eight of the 15 standards may be surpassed.

The surprising thing is that the Big Ten records continue to undergo alteration after 40 years of attack by some of the best trackmen in the nation. Some year the ultimate in performances may be reached, but evidently this is not the year.

Lash Set Mile Mark

For example, the Big Ten best in the mile is 4:10.8 by Don Lash in 1936. The conference half-mile is 1:52.2 set by Ohio State's Charley Beetham back in 1937. Now it appears that a long-legged Hoosier may crack either or both of these marks.

He is another of Coach Billy Hayes' distance runners, the smooth-striding Campbell Kane. He will be the defending champion in the mile, and his list of additional championships reads like the record book. He is the national 880-yard champion, Big Ten indoor mile and half-mile titlist and he has won most of the available honors during the recent indoor season. He has negotiated the mile in 4:11 indoors and the 880 in 1:53.5 on a 10-lap indoor dirt oval.

Fuqua in Quarter

In the quarter-mile, the Conference best for a course with two turns such as the Memorial Stadium oval is 47.8 seconds established by Indiana's Ivan Fuqua in 1934. There are at least two 440-yard experts eying that seven-year record. Indiana's Roy Cochran holds the current world's indoor record for the distance at 48.2 seconds. Warren Breidenbach of Michigan, the defending champion, has been timed at 47 seconds.

Ever since Fred Wolcott, the Rice Champion, won three national titles on the Minnesota track and set an American record in the 120-yard high barriers in the bargain, the Gopher course has been regarded as particularly record-inviting. Competing for the Big Ten crown next month will be Bob Wright of Ohio State, once winner over Wolcott and American record holder in the 70-yard low hurdles. To better existing conference marks, they must hit the tape under 14 seconds in the high and 22.6 seconds in the low events.

Field Marks Vulnerable

Field event marks will be particularly vulnerable. Don Canham and Wes Allen, a pair of six-foot, seven-inch high jumpers from Michigan, will go after the 6ft. 7¼in. record held by Dave Albritton of Ohio State. In the pole vault, there will be three 14-foot vaulters competing, including Minnesota's Jack DeField; defending champion Bill Williams from Wisconsin and Ed Thistlewaite of Northwestern. The record is 14ft. 2¾in. by Cassels of Chicago.

Finally, there will be Archie Harris, National Collegiate discus champion. He will attempt to better his own Conference record of 166ft. 5¾in. set last year at Evanston.

Leaders Remain In Same Places At A. B. C. Meet

ST. PAUL, April 24 (AP)—It now takes a total of 2,971 in the main event; 1,304 in the doubles; 705 in the singles and 1,933 in the all-events to reach the 'Big Ten" leaders in the American Bowling Congress which ends here May 6.

As the 55-day pin marathon reaches its final stages, it becomes increasingly difficult to disturb the high 10 pace-setters and the leaders in all divisions remained unchanged during Wednesday's firing.

Best total of the day was chalked up by Meryl Middaugh, Tulsa, Okla., who hit 679 in the singles division and chalked up an 1,880-all-events total, for a 208.9 average for the nine games.

Riggs Team Wins

HOUSTON, Texas, April 24 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Frank Guernsey, former Rice Institute star, splashed their way through a hard rain yesterday to win the doubles finals of the River Oaks tennis tournament. They upset Jack Kramer of Los Angeles, and Frank Schroeder of Palo Alto, Calif., national doubles champions, 3-6, 4-6, 8-6, 10-8, 6-3.

Six-Man Game

CHICAGO (AP)—The University of Chicago will be represented on the gridiron next season only by a six-man football team.

Athletic Director Nelson Metcalf made this clear in answer to rumors that the University had planned an abbreviated schedule of games with a regulation team.

Tennis Delay

PINEHURST, N. C., April 24 (AP)—Rain forced a one-day postponement yesterday in the North and South amateur tennis tournament.

College Golf

Results April 23

Amherst 8½, Bowdoin ½.
Dickinson 5, Delaware 4.
Syracuse 9, Cornell 0.
Hofstra 6, Stevens Tech 0.
Harvard 8½, Rhode Island ½.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting — Travis, Washington, .586; Heath, Cleveland, .450.

Runs—Di Maggio, New York, 14; Gordon, New York; Siebert, Philadelphia; Di Maggio and Cronin, Boston, 9.

Runs Batted In—Doerr, Boston, and Di Maggio, New York, 15.

Hits—Di Maggio, New York, 19; Travis, Washington, 17.

Doubles—Di Maggio, Boston, and Rosar, New York, 5.

Triples—Walker, Cleveland, 4; six players tied with 2.

Home Runs—Di Maggio, New York, and Doerr, Boston, 4.

Stolen Bases—Di Maggio and Fox, Boston, 3.

National League

Batting—Slaughter, St. Louis, .433; Crespi, St. Louis, .407.

Runs—Lavagetto, Brooklyn, 10; Ott, New York, Camilli, Brooklyn, and Moore, St. Louis, 9.

Runs Batted In—Camilli, Brooklyn, 13; Danning and Ott, New York, 11.

Hits—Moore, Boston, 17; Lavagetto and Camilli, Brooklyn, 15.

Doubles—Owen, Brooklyn, and Mize, St. Louis, 4.

Triples—Moore, Boston, and Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 3.

Home Runs—Ott, New York, 4; five tied with 3.

Stolen Bases—Eight players tied with 1.

Frank Calder Cup

OTTAWA (CP)—Frank Calder, President of the National Hockey League, will present the Frank Calder Cup to Johnny Quilty of Montreal Canadiens at a banquet held by St. Patrick's College to honor the young player May 8.

College Tennis

Results April 23

Maine 5, New Hampshire 4.
Brooklyn Poly 9, Webb 0.
Columbia 7, Manhattan 2.
W. Maryland 8, Washington (Md.) 1.
Princeton 8, Army 1.
Penn 9, Swarthmore 0.
Drew 9, Wagner 0.
V. M. I. 5, Wake Forest 0.
Stevens Tech 7, Upsala 1.
Duke 5, St. John's 4.
Hampden-Sydney 5, Richmond 4.
Kalamazoo 7, Loyola (Chicago) 0.
Maryland 7, Catholic 2.
Rutgers 8, Fordham 1.
Seton Hall 7, Rider 2.

Elis Name Parker

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Yale wrestling team has elected Brooks O. Parker of Halesite, N. Y., as its captain for the 1942 season. He wrestles in the 128-pound division.

Retiring Capt. Larry Pickett of Cooperstown, N. Y., eastern intercollegiate heavyweight champion, has been awarded the James R. Getz Trophy, given annually to the outstanding wrestler in the senior class.

Edwin M. Latson of Brooklyn, N. Y., undefeated in four years of dual meet competition, has been awarded the Major Wade Cup, given the wrestler showing the most improvement during his career.

College Baseball

Results April 23

Bates 7, Tufts 3.
Yale 4, Brown 3.
Boston University 15, Harvard 7.
Princeton 13, Army 3.
Western (Mich.) State 11, Notre Dame 2.
Holy Cross 11, Providence 2.
Connecticut 3, Wesleyan 1.
Amherst 4, Bowdoin 0.
Cornell 9, Columbia 7.
Johns Hopkins 9, Haverford 2.
Navy 10, West Virginia 5.
N. Y. U. 7, Lafayette 7 (9 innings, darkness).

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	5	3	.625
Cleveland	5	3	.625
New York	6	4	.600
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Chicago	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	4	5	.444
Washington	3	6	.333
Detroit	2	4	.333

Results April 23

New York 4, Boston 2. (11 inns.)
Detroit 13, Chicago 5.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 11, Washington 7.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	2	.778
St. Louis	5	2	.714
Brooklyn	6	4	.600
Chicago	3	3	.500
Cincinnati	4	4	.500
Boston	4	6	.400
Pittsburgh	2	5	.286
Philadelphia	2	7	.222

Results April 23

New York 5, Boston 4.
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 0.

Best Clubs Move Up In Flag Races

By the Associated Press

The big trains are getting the right of way now on baseball's main line after a little more than a week of confusion. The world champion Cincinnati Reds, with the best pitching staff in the major leagues, have just won two shutouts from the Chicago Cubs. The St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn Dodgers are making their moves at the same time.

The Cleveland Indians have squeezed into a tie for the American League lead. The New York Yankees are climbing up and the Boston Red Sox are sliding down.

Settle Down

Thus, without any particular fanfare, the races in the two big leagues are settling down for their long summer's grind in just about the fashion everyone expected.

Bucky Walters pitched the Reds to their fourth straight triumph yesterday with a five-hit 5-0 conquest of the Cubs. The day before Johnny Vander Meer clipped the same club 1-0 on four hits. Thus the Reds are rolling true to form and haven't even tapped Monte Pearson, their pitching pickup from the Yankees.

The New York Giants still are setting the pace in the National League, but with a faltering gait that may give way at any moment. They edged out the Boston Bees 5-4 yesterday by means of a four-run rally in the sixth inning. However, the tip-off is that they have used 23 pitchers in nine games.

Wyatt Effective

The Brooklyn Dodgers plastered a 4-0 shutout on the Phillies with Whitlow Wyatt scattering four hits, never closer than one every other inning. In his last previous start he had held the Bees to three safeties and apparently he is sighted for a big season. The Dodgers suffered a handicap when young Pete Reiser was hit on the right cheek by a ball pitched by Ike Pearson, but he may be back in the lineup by the time the club has to defend itself against the western invasion next week.

The St. Louis Cardinals penned the Pittsburgh Pirates again 3-1 on the three-hit pitching gem of Sam Nahem, who was the "sleeper" in last year's trade that sent Joe Medwick to the Dodgers. The only run against the young lawyer was unearned, coming on two errors in the eighth inning after the Cards had completed their scoring.

Feller Wins

Cleveland cooked up a four-run inning to help Bob Feller get a 5-2 decision over the St. Louis Browns. The fireballer kept eight hits spaced, fanned eight and walked seven.

At the same time the Yankees handed the Red Sox their third straight defeat 4-2 on Phil Rizzuto's homer with one on in the 11th inning. Up till then the game was a tight hurling duel between Vernon Gomez, the left-hander, and Charley Wagner, Boston rookie.

Hal Newhouser, who kept the Detroit Tigers in striking position through the early months of last summer, pitched eight-hit ball while his teammates found their batting eye and crushed the Chicago White Sox 13-5.

The hard-hitting Philadelphia Athletics crammed nine runs into one inning for an 11-7 triumph over the Washington Senators, who made a dozen hits themselves but committed five errors. The A's 15-hit offensive included two homers by Catcher Frankie Hayes, one with the bases loaded.

Carl Dann Favored to Win On His Own Orlando Links

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—One of the best fields ever to compete in the Florida State amateur men's golf tournament teed off Tuesday morning at the Dubsdread Country Club in Orlando. The competition will continue through Saturday.

One of the favorites in the event, of course, is Carl Dann, owner of the Dubsdread course. Carl has been playing very well recently and has the advantage of knowing every blade of grass on his links.

Dann will have plenty of tough competition, however. George Bolesta of Tampa, the present champion, is on hand to defend his laurels Earl Christiansen of Miami, the runner-up in 1940, also is in the field, along with Bill Stark of Jacksonville, the 1939 winner. Tom Perry of Tampa is another who is considered in the favorite class.

Other Experts

Other good golfers who have entered include Al Howart, Hugh Akerman, Jack Yantsey, Charlton Morgan, O. L. Bobo, Bill Akerman, Byron King, C. C. Craig, Booty Wyche, and Bill Terhune, of Dubsdread; G. W. Spencer of Sanford; Henry Camp of Ocala. Cy Young, E. B. Smith, and Fred Thresher of Daytona Beach; Jim Warren, George Edmundson, Harry Root, Jr., Sam Bucklew, Howard Franklin and J. T. Swann, Tampa; John Z. Fletcher, Tommy Aycock, A. C. Ulmer and several others of Jacksonville.

Last Monday two new matters came up which are going a long way toward making the tournament a success. The event was thrown wide open to entries which means that army men were able to compete.

Dubsdread pro Ulmer Hawkins and Henry Bolesta went into a huddle and came out with the idea of staging a flight for men over 50 for an individual championship. This particular tournament will be over 18 holes Saturday morning.

Tiptop Shape

The Dubsdread course was in tiptop condition when the tournament started and the weather was perfect. The links is one of the most beautiful in Florida, and one of the most playable.

* * *

Frances Owen of Jacksonville last Saturday became the first golfer to win the Florida State women's links championship four times when she scored a crushing 8-and-6 triumph in the finals of the annual tournament at Hollywood, Fla. over Mrs. Mark McGarry of St. Petersburg.

* * *

Florida state league officials last Saturday announced that St Augustine had won the attendance trophy for opening games this season with a record turnout of 1,518 persons.

1,518 at St. Augustine

The official attendance figures for Thursday and Friday night's opening games last week were: St. Augustine, 1,518; Deland, 1,097; Orlando, 975; Daytona, 882, Gainesville, 670; Sanford, 669; Ocala, 699; and Leesburg, 569. A total of 6,949.

* * *

The Alabama State Rifle Association has set May 3-4 for its sixth annual small bore rifle tournament at the Persons Rifle Range in Birmingham. In arranging the event, Birmingham hopes to be the mecca of .22 caliber shooters in the South.

This is a championship shoot permanently arranged for Birmingham and will attract the leading shooters from all parts of the nation.

C. J.

Protests Navy Discrimination In These Times

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—A protest against "racial discrimination" in Naval Academy athletics was sent by Representative Robert Kean of New Jersey to Admiral Russell Willson, Superintendent of the Annapolis Academy.

Kean said he noted news articles stating that the lacrosse team of the Naval Academy refused to take the field against Harvard when one of the members of the Harvard team was a Negro. Kean was graduated from Harvard.

"At a time when we are conscripting into the armed forces of the United States all boys of military age without regard to creed or color; when many Negro young men are volunteering their services, to die if necessary, in the defense of their country; when the Negro people are called upon to do their part in meeting the tax burden which now confronts us," Kean wrote, "the action of the midshipmen and the authorities of the Naval Academy in raising the question of color comes with ill grace and is subject to the severest criticism.

"When I attended Harvard there were a number of outstanding Negro athletes there and I had the privilege of playing on a team with a Negro boy. At no time was there any friction among team-mates or the student body; and I can conceive of no justification for the action displayed by the Naval Academy in this instance. I most strongly protest against it and respectfully request a full explanation."

Baltimore Still Dominates Alley In Duckpin Test

ATLANTA, April 24 (AP)—Baltimore still dominated the standings in the National Duckpin Congress tournament yesterday, despite an all-day assault by Atlanta teams.

W. N. Carson and George Tyler of Atlanta edged into second place in the men's doubles event with a total of 778, but still five pins shy of the 783 scored by the leaders, Charles Bauer and Dick Arthur of Baltimore, earlier in the week. The Atlanta duo moved in ahead of Tony Noppinger and Andy August, also of Baltimore, who held third with 766.

In the men's Boosters, which is led by Anderson Flower Shop of Atlanta with 1,676, Roselle, the Hatter, edged into fourth place with 1,648, displacing another Atlanta team, Southern Railway Crescents.

In the men's singles, Lowry Whisenant of Atlanta with 411 edged into fourth place, shoving Skipper Ellison of New Britain, Conn., with 406 into fifth. Julian Easterday of Baltimore, with 459 still leads the field.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Ball Players and the Draft

Out of Washington comes a hint that the War Department recently went into a huddle with the powers governing big league baseball and that the eventual result will be some sort of special consideration for the ball player under the Selective Service Act. What this "special consideration" might be, cannot be determined from this distance. There are several possibilities. But it seems fairly certain that the men in the nation's capital look upon the national pastime as one of the best morale builders in the land and, therefore, a necessary profession. They may not want to do anything which might hamper its progress, such as removing three or four star players from each big league outfit.

Perhaps the number of draftees from each major club will be limited to one or two. In the event of such a ruling from the War Department, the teams in the National and American leagues would probably spend an hour or two six mornings a week, stepping through military maneuvers under the capable guidance of a drill sergeant.

Always In Shape

As a matter of fact, no group of men in any profession is better conditioned, better equipped to defend these United States in the event of war, than the boys wearing big league uniforms. Keeping in top physical trim is part of their routine. Those who do not are quickly lost in the minors. Placed under military supervision for a while each morning, these men would be as well prepared to defend themselves and their country as any fellow stationed at an army camp. Then, in the afternoon, the ball player could go about his normal business of keeping up the morale of the people in the grandstand and bleachers.

It has been suggested in some quarters that baseball is using this "morale building" angle to avoid doing its bit. Nothing could be further from the truth. The big leagues have never asked for special consideration and, according to every club official your correspondent has spoken to, never will. When the call comes, the ball player expects to go just as the baseball writer, the painter, the student. There can be no favoritism under such circumstances. But if the War Department decides that the big leagues should get some consideration, the national pastime is not going to argue.

High Salaries

Ball players themselves are divided on the draft question, although none care to be quoted. Prompted, perhaps, by the handsome salaries they are getting for base hits and strikeouts, a majority are silently hoping that Washington will do something to keep them out of the army. This, of course, is only natural. If America plunged into active conflict, the situation would change. But as long as we are on the outside looking in, the infielders, outfielders and pitchers are quite satisfied to stay where they are.

One of them said: "If anything was to be done to favor the big leagues, it should have been done months ago. A move made now, in my opinion, is too late. What about Mulcahy and those others who already are on their way? Will they be called back, to drill under a sergeant at the parks in the morning? Judge Landis said long ago that no favors would be asked by baseball. He had the right idea. I think we had better go along as we have been and go when called like every other fellow.

Go In Stride

"Now don't get me wrong. I won't be anxious to go if they catch me. Nobody is fool enough to throw away a fat baseball salary for that of the army, unless we are at war," said one. "However, whatever happens, I'll take it in stride and say nothing. You will, won't you?"

Said another: "I fail to see how a rule limiting the number of draftees from each club to one or two will noticeably affect the big league races. After all, if I join the army tomorrow, the club will find somebody else to take my place. The minors are full of ball players. The game will go along, with its pennant races and extra innings, whether two, three or a dozen are taken from each team. I say, forget about special consideration. We might be setting a bad example for the rest of the nation."

Cunningham Appointed

MT. VERNON, Iowa (AP)—Glenn Cunningham, once the fastest of the world's milers, has been named Director of Athletics, at Cornell College here, effective Sept. 1, 1941.

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Today's Closing Prices on New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	474,500
1941 volume to date	41,259,969
1940 volume to date	68,389,558

Rail Shares Help Market Extend Rally

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Demand for rail stocks helped the market today after early slipping tendencies were shown by many of Wednesday's favorites.

While scattered issues refused to extend the rally of yesterday, best in more than two weeks, advances of fractions to a point or so were plentiful near the final hour. Dealings were orderly throughout, with transfers for the full proceedings at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

Pessimism over the allied reverses in the Balkans was apparent in financial quarters but the feeling persisted that the market had "written off" a lot of the bad news. The question of what forthcoming taxes will do to shareholders remained to plague bullish contingents.

Among stocks receiving support were Westinghouse, Chrysler, General Motors, Eastman Kodak, Bethlehem Steel, Great Northern, Nickel Plate, Santa Fe, United Aircraft, Kennecott, Loft, International Harvester and Standard Oil of N. J.

Backward now and then were U. S. Steel, Sears Roebuck, General Electric, Phelps Dodge and International Nickel.

Given a lift in the curb were Carnation, American Cyanamid "B," Holophane, Humble Oil, Pepperell and Sherwin Williams.

Rail Bonds Higher

U. S. Governments and railroad issues took the play in today's bond market by rising small fractions to around a point as other sections of the list loafed in a narrow range with the trend a bit mixed.

Going into the final hour several government loans were up 4-32 to around ½ point on the stock exchange and the 2¾s of '48 ran up an outside 1 29-32 points on sale of one bond. Prices were higher also over the counter.

Hudson Coal 5s moved up around 2 points at one time after publication of its March quarterly report showing a profit for the period against a loss last year.

Republic Steel 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s and several others stayed within minor fractions either way of Wednesday's prices.

U. S. Governments levelled up in both the stock exchange and over the counter. Light demand brought small rises for most issues in both markets.

Foreign bonds were generally quiet.

Gilt-Edged Stocks Active in London

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Gilt-edged stocks were active and rose sharply in the stock market today. Indian stocks also participated in the rise.

Trading otherwise was light but firm, except in some cases Kaffirs were offered from Cape Town.

Market sentiment improved with further clarification of the Greek position.

Home rail junior stocks were firmer. Oils were steadier.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Am & For Pow pf	$7			
pf	35c	..	June 16	May 23
pf	30c	..	June 16	May 23
Ca Cement pf	$1.25	..	June 20	May 30
Kinney Co (J R) pf	$1	..	May 20	May 5
Nashua Man Co 7% Class C pf	$2.50	..	May 1	Apr. 23

Extra

Mfrs Cas Ins	10c	..	May 15	May 1
Oswego Falls Corp	5c	..	May 1	Apr. 24

Resumed

Dimnd Ranch Inc	25c	..	Apr. 10	Mar. 28

Interim

Armstrong Cork	25c	..	June 2	May 5
Ca Ind Alc A&B	10c	..	June 2	May 15
Ca Wre & Cbl B	50c	..	June 12	May 31

Participating

Grnwh Gas Co pfc pf	$1.25 plus $0.0244	..	Apr. 21	Apr. 10

Increased

Nwport News Sbg & D D	50c	..	June 2	May 15
Grnwch Gas Co	12c	..	Apr. 21	Apr. 10
Gulf Ins (Dallas)	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Do	25c	..	July 1	June 27
Haskelite Mfg Corp	25c	..	May 15	May 5
Indiana St Prod	12c	..	May 15	May 5
Lindsay Lt & Chem	20c	..	May 15	May 3
Lunkenheimer Co	50c	..	May 15	May 5
Sixth Av & 55th St Corp	$1	..	May 1	Apr. 19
Youngstown S & T	75c	..	June 15	May 24

Regular

Am Re-InsCo(NY)	40c	Q	May 15	May 5
Amstng Cork pf	$1	Q	June 16	June 2
Bankers Commercial Corp (N Y)	50c	Q	Feb 1	Jan. 25
Do	50c	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Barnsdall Oil	15c	..	June 9	May 10
Byrtwn Burial Cas Co	25c	Q	June 2	May 23
Ca Wre & Cbl A	$1	Q	June 15	May 31
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	June 15	May 31
Crmn & Co A	50c	Q	June 2	May 15
Do B	25c	..	June 2	May 15
Cleve & Pitts R R Sp gtd	50c	Q	June 2	May 10
Do gtd	87½c	Q	June 2	May 10
Elgte-P-Peet pf	$1.06¼	Q	June 30	June 10
Dmd Ice & Coal Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Freeprt Sulphur	50c	Q	June 2	May 16
Fuller Brsh Co	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Globe-Democrat Pub Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 20
Globe Knitng Wks	15c	..	Apr. 18	Mar. 31
Ingrsoll-Rand	$1.50	..	June 2	May 5
Intrlake Iron Corp	25c	..	May 16	May 2
Lake of the Wds M	50c	..	June 2	May 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	June 2	May 15
Lane Bryant	25c	Q	June 2	May 15
Liggett & Myers Tob	$1	Q	June 2	May 13
Do "B"	$1	Q	June 2	May 13
Mfrs Cas Ins	40c	Q	Mal 15	May 1
Mallory (P R) & Co Inc (n p)	20c	..	June 10	May 20
Managed Invest, Inc	5c	Q	May 15	May 1
Nat Gypsum pf	$1.75	Q	June 2	May 14
Neptune Meter pf	$2	Q	May 15	May 1
Newport News Sbg & D D pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Northwestern P S 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 2	May 20
Do pf	$1.50	Q	June 2	May 20
Otis Elevator	20c	..	June 20	May 23
Do pf	$1.50	Q	June 20	May 23
Pac Fire Ins (NY)	$1.50	Q	May 10	May 2
Petrolite Crp, Ltd (Del)	20c	..	May 1	Apr. 21
Phila G & Nor RR	$1.50	Q	June 4	May 20
Piper Aircraft Corp	60c conv pf	..	May 1	May 19
Pitney-Bowes P M	10c	Q	May 20	May 1
Pub Serv, NJ, 8% pf	$2	Q	June 13	May 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 13	May 15
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	June 13	May 15
Do pf	50c	M	June 13	May 15
Rich Fr & Pot RR 7% gtd	$3.50	S	May 1	Apr. 30
Do 6% gtd	$3	S	May 1	Apr. 30
Sagamore Mfg	$1	..	May 1	Apr. 22
Sonatone Corp	5c	..	June 20	June 4
Do pf	15c	Q	July 1	June 4
United G Imp pf	$1.25	Q	June 30	May 29
Universal Ins (JC)	25c	Q	June 2	May 15
W Jer & SS RR	$1.50	S	June 2	May 15
Whitaker Paper	$1	Q	July 1	June 14
Do pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 14
Yngstn S&T pf	$1.37½	Q	July 1	June 14

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44	44	44	
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 4
15⅞	13	Addressog (1)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	14	36⅞	36½	36¾	+ ⅜
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	3	⅛	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
5	4¼	Alaska Jun (½)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	7	7	7	
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	12	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅝
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	4	19½	19¼	19½	+ ½
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	9	19⅜	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Apr23
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	148½	148½	148½	+ ¾
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	4	11	11	11	Apr23
14¼	11⅜	Allied Mills (1e)	27	14¾	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
80	72	Allied Str pf (5)	1	71½	71½	71½	— ½
37	25⅝	Allis-Ch (1⅛e)	11	26¾	26	26¼	+ ⅝
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	4	15	15	15	Apr23
1¼	⅞	Amal Leather	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr23
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	Apr12
52	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	49	49	49	
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Apr23
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	46½	46	46⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	2	6	6	6	+ ¼
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ½
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅞
13¾	1	Am Cable & R	17	1⅛	1	1	— ¼
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	4	83½	83¼	83⅜	+ ⅛
185	175	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Apr22
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	2	24½	24	24½	+ ½
69	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	65	65	65	+ ½
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	5	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	Apr23
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Apr22
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	1	106	106	106	Apr23
83¼	61½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	61½	61½	61½	Apr23
61⅜	43⅜	Am Comm Al	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	4	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
17⅜	1½	Am Encaus Til	6	1½	1½	1½	Apr18
5	3¾	Am European	2	4⅝	4½	4½	Apr16
1⅛	¾	Am & For Pow	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
17¾	11⅞	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	3	14	14	14	
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	7	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
37⅝	21⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr22
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	4	33½	32¾	33¼	+ ¾
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	3	3	3	
30	28	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Apr16
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	47½	47½	47½	+ ¾
17⅜	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¾
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	3	3½	3½	3½	Apr22
13¼	12⅛	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr22
50	48½	Am-In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Apr 8
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
94⅜	79	Am Loco pf (2k)	5	80½	79½	80½	+1½
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.34g)	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	4	15½	15½	15½	— ½
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	36	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	4	36	36	36	
39	32	APL $5 pf (2½k)	4	32	31	31⅛	— ⅞
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	7	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.35g)	18	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅜
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
8⅜	7¼	Am Seat (½e)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	7	37¼	36¾	37	+ ¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	5	144⅜	144½	144½	Apr21
54	41½	Am Snuff (3a)	2	40½	40	40	−1½
28½	19	Am Steel F (¼g)	20	20½	19½	20	+ ½
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	7	10⅛	10	10	Apr21
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr15
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	86	86	86	— ¾
14½	12⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr22
168¾	155	Am T & T (9)	13	156¼	155⅛	156	+ ¾
73½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	4	66¾	66¼	66¾	+ ¼
74½	67½	Am Tob B (5)	7	68⅛	67¾	68⅛	+ ⅛
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	3	148⅜	148	148	Apr21
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
7¼	4⅛	Am Water Wks	3	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	−1
8⅜	5¾	AmWoolen	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	5	54¾	54	54¾	+1¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	34	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ¼
14¼	11½	Anchor H (.80e)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Apr21
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	9	9	9	Apr23
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr17
30	25	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110¼	109⅝	110¼	+ ¼
5½	4¼	Armour Ill	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	26¾	Arm Cork (½g)	6	27	26½	26¾	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7	7	7	Apr19
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	2	5	5	5	Apr22
7⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr23
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	−2
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	90	90	90	Apr12
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	3	27	26	27	Apr23
28	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	87	27⅛	26⅛	26½	
70	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	6	68½	67½	68	+ ¾
20¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	48	19⅞	18⅞	19½	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	22	22	22	+ ½
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr16
7⅛	9⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
49¾	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	8	49¾	49½	49½	— ¼
72¼	62½	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	62½	62½	62½	Apr21
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr23
2⅞	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr21
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	29	3	2¾	3	+ ¼

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	12	13⅝	13	13½	+ ⅝
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5	5	5	Apr23
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	7	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	6	8⅝	8½	8½	
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¼g)	8	21¾	21⅛	21⅝	+ ¼
31⅜	27½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	28⅝	28½	28½	Apr23
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	+1
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114½	114½	114½	Apr22
83⅛	73⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	75⅜	7½	7½	Apr22
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	8	33⅜	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	4	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
56⅞	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55½	55½	55½	
32	27	Best & Co(1.60a)	*1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel(1½g)	43	71	70	70	+ ¼
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	121¾	121¾	121¾	−1¼
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+1
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	17	17	17	Apr22
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	2	7	7	7	+ ¼
18⅜	15	Bliss & L (¼g)	2	15	15	15	
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	15	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ¼
35	25½	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	26	26	26	+ ½
22⅜	18	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	6	19⅛	19	19	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	10	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32	32	32	Apr23
4½	3¼	Brew Corp (.10g)	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	2	9½	9¼	9½	+ ½
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	10	19	18⅞	19	+ ½
41	36	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Apr19
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	38	38	38	Apr18
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6	6	6	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	9	10	10	10	
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Apr17
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	6	20	19½	20	
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	2	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ½
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	4	24¼	24	24¼	Apr22
53¼	50	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅜
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	17	17	17	Apr23
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	3	50	50	50	Apr23
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.30g)	16	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	2¼	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
21⅝	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20	20	20	+ ¼
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	8⅛	7½	7½	Apr23
12	8⅜	Byron Jack(¼g)	2	8⅝	8½	8½	

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	4	19½	19¼	19½	+1⅛
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	40	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	2	11⅛	11	11	Apr21
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry .60	8	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ½
41¼	31⅜	Canadian Pacific	23	33¼	33⅛	33¼	− ⅛
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	1	36	36	36	Apr22
31¼	23⅜	Capital Adm A	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Apr23
30½	22	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	24	24	24	+ ½
31⅜	25⅜	Car & Gen (.10)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	14	41¼	40½	41¼	+ ¼
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	3	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	12	9½	9¼	9½	Apr23
22¾	16¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr15
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr19
3⅜	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	3	29½	29½	29½	+ ¾
53⅜	31⅝	Cert-teed Prod	3	31¼	31⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
21¼	17¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	5	17⅜	17¾	17¾	Apr 9
20⅜	17½	Champ PF (¼g)	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
18	12¼	Checker Cab	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Apr23
44⅛	37⅛	Ches & Ohio (3)	24	39½	37⅝	39	+1½
102½	57¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	58⅛	58½	58⅛	Apr17
26	25⅜	Ches Corp	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
11½	8⅝	Chi & E Ill	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	14	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
2½	⅛	Chi Great West	9	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	48	7½	7⅛	7⅛	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6	Chi Mail O (¼e)	7	6¼	6	6	Apr23
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	5	12	11½	12	+ ½
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	37½	37½	37½	Apr22
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Apr 8
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr18
¼	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr18
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 4
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr23
13⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (½e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	3	1⅝	1½	1½	Apr23
72⅛	56¼	Chrysler (1½g)	32	59	57½	58⅜	+ ⅜
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	5	31¾	31¾	31¾	
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	6	26½	26	26	Apr17
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	20	33¼	32¾	33	+ ½
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	5	30¼	29	30¼	+ ¾
106	87	Coca-Cola (3⅛g)	3	89½	89½	89½	− ⅜
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Apr22
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (1⅛a)	10	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ½
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Apr21
30¼	21½	Collins&A (2¼g)	4	21½	21½	21½	
21	17¼	Col Fuel&I (½g)	4	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	17¼	Colum Br A .45g	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
21	17¼	Colum Br B .45g	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅞	Col G&E (.10g)	48	2⅞	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
82⅛	74¼	Col G&E pf A(6)	6	75	74¼	75	Apr23
6⅞	4⅜	Colum Pict	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr22
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr22
80⅛	72	Col Carb (1g)	1	72	72	72	Apr18
31	24	Coml Credit (3)	5	25	24¾	25	+ ⅜
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	Apr23
37⅞	29⅝	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	32	31¼	31¼	— ¾
110	104½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Apr23
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
1¼	⅜	Com'th & South	16	¼	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	56¼	56	56	
30⅛	26	Com Edis (1.80)	26	27	26½	26½	− ⅜

Commerce and Finance

Treasury Avers Taxpayer Ready to Shoulder Unprecedented Load

Business and Industry

Overlapping Taxes Under Examination

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In the light of plans in Washington for more and higher federal taxes to meet the war production emergency, both tax experts and taxpayers are examining anew the scope and the extent of overlapping of state levies, especially state income taxes.

The Federation of Tax Administrators here finds that all but three of the 31 states with personal income levies have arrangements relieving persons who live in one state and derive income from another, from the burden of taxation by both.

Some Exceptions

Fifteen states give credits or exemptions as a general practice either on out-of-state incomes of residents, or on in-state incomes of non-residents. These allowances depend for the most part on the nature of allowances granted by other states and on the degree of reciprocity between states. As a rule, the Federation said, a state in this group does not grant allowances to a resident if he gets allowances from another state as a non-resident.

The 15 states in this group are: Alabama, California, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Seven states grant such allowances to residents only—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Oregon, South Dakota and Vermont. Four states—Iowa, New York, North Dakota and West Virginia—give credits or exemptions to non-residents only. Delaware, Massachusetts and Utah, along with Vermont, tax incomes of residents only.

The other two states of the 31—Arkansas and Louisiana—make no allowances either to residents or non-residents.

Credit for Residents

Among the states which grant allowances to residents, 12 do so by giving the resident credit, with some qualification, for income taxes paid to states. "The general practice is to allow credit on the amount of income otherwise taxable by the credit-granting state and at the rate of taxation imposed under its law," the Federation said. Eight states exempt out-of-state income of residents from taxation, although this exemption is limited for the most part to income derived from outside business or property. Missouri exempts from taxation all income of residents taxed by other states.

Twelve of the states which grant allowances to non-residents do so by allowing them proportional credits against the taxes due locally if the same income is taxed by their home states. These states grant such credits on condition that the home state of the non-resident make reciprocal provisions.

Several Systems

In addition to the four states not taxing income of non-residents, Oklahoma and Wisconsin exempt income derived by non-residents from personal and professional services and from intangible personal property. A third state, Minnesota, also exempts the income of non-residents from personal and professional services, but only if these occupy 150 days' work or less. Georgia taxes only the income of non-residents from property or a business in the state.

North Dakota exempts non-resident income from land contracts, mortgages, stocks, bonds and sale of intangible personalty. Mississippi grants non-resident exemptions only when the home state of the non-resident reciprocates fully. Missouri exempts income taxed elsewhere except where it is determined by multiplying the total net income by a fraction.

Alabama Power Plans Refunding

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—The Alabama Power Company has asked the State Public Service Commission for approval of a plan to refund its $95,866,000 bonded indebtedness, to make changes in its capital structure and to acquire the Southeastern Fuel Company.

The company, a Commonwealth and Southern subsidiary, proposes to call its outstanding 4½ and 5 per cent bonds; to sell approximately $83,878,000 in new first mortgage bonds at not more than 3½ per cent interest and to borrow $12,000,000 from banks, repayable $1,500,000 annually.

The commission set the application for hearing May 1.

The change in capital structure would include establishment of a sinking fund for bond retirements after payment of the $12,000,000 bank loan. Details have not been worked out, the company reported.

The Southeastern Fuel Company holds title to coal lands in Walker County, Alabama, and would be transferred by C and S, which owns it.

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Tax-Exempt Bonds To Lose Advantages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 24

The proposed new Treasury surtax rates will all but eliminate the advantages of Federal tax exempt bonds during the defense crisis.

The $35,000,000,000 of such bonds outstanding are exempt from normal tax but not surtax. Hence the Treasury would increase surtaxes exclusively and not normal taxes. To increase normal taxes the Treasury says, would give greater tax exemption benefit than was originally intended.

For corporations, the Treasury would put the surtax at 5 per cent on the first $25,000 and 6 per cent on the balance. For individuals, surtaxes would be made applicable with the first dollar of taxable income. Normal taxes would not be changed.

Crop Insurance Act Change Asked To Hold Wheat Notes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Claud Wickard has asked Congress to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to permit acceptance of paper obligations instead of actual wheat in payment of crop insurance premiums.

In a letter to Speaker Rayburn, the Agriculture Secretary estimated the change would result in a saving of from 10 to 15 per cent in administration costs.

Authority to hold wheat notes instead of actual wheat, Mr. Wickard said, would eliminate all storage and conditioning expenses incident to physical storage of the commodity.

The wheat note plan would be available only to persons signing certificates of intention to participate in the agricultural conservation program. It would amount to a contract obligating the grower to pay the premium for his insurance on the basis of the acreage seeded to wheat. Upon payment of the note, the FDIC would invest the principal of the note in wheat.

Allegheny County Issue Is Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—A syndicate headed by Lazard Freres & Co. is offering $4,500,000 Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, 2 per cent various purpose bonds maturing in 1 to 30 years at prices to yield from 0.20 to 2 per cent, according to maturity.

The group was awarded the issue on a bid of 102.2299.

Economist Says Latin America Could Be a Highly Industrialized Area

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Dr. Constantine E. McGuire, international economist, told the Commonwealth Club there was a prospect of developing Latin America into the world's most highly industrialized area.

War in Europe and collectivism in the United States might cause such a flow of capital and population to Latin America as to cause that naturally rich region to leave the rest of the world far behind, he commented.

Dr. McGuire, recently returned from a Latin American tour as visiting Carnegie professor, said profits for capital in the United States "appear definitely limited for a long time to come." He attributed that outlook to "the rise of collectivism and heavy government outlays."

Capital might find Latin America more promising, he observed, barring a rise of "nativism" and exclusion of immigration of enterprising stock of European origin.

"The flow of capital has already begun," he asserted. "For five or six years it has been in progress. And there has been remarkably little economic distress in those other American countries due to the stress of war."

N. Y. Receives Gold From South Africa

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury Department said that $132,000,000 worth of newly-mined gold, purchased in South Africa, had arrived at New York.

The gold, it was explained, was brought from the British treasury through the United States' stabilization fund. Proceeds from the sale will be used in replenishing the British dollar exchange in this country.

This was the second shipment of gold to come from South Africa this year, a previous shipment of almost $150,000,000 having arrived in January.

Tool Shipments Nearly Double 1940

CLEVELAND (AP)—The National Machine Tool Builders' Association estimated the industry's March shipments at $57,400,000—advanced from $54,000,000 in February and nearly double the $29,000,000 figure, for March, 1940.

The association said plant expansion undertaken last fall would bring sharp acceleration by summer towards the 1941 goal or $750,000,000 against $430,000,000 for 1940. Estimates are based on reports from 95 per cent of the defense-spurred industry.

Schirmer, Atherton Takes Over Abbott, Proctor Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., member of the New York and Boston stock exchanges, announce that they are taking over the Boston organization of Abbott, Proctor & Paine, effective as of May 1, 1941. Martin C. Lee will withdraw as a partner of Abbott, Proctor & Paine, and, together with Albert E. Good, Paul M. Collins, and J. Brooks Fenno, Jr., will be associated with Schirmer, Atherton & Co. at 50 Congress Street.

William A. Coveney, formerly manager of the Cotton Department of Abbott, Proctor & Paine, will become associated with Shearson, Hammill & Co. of New York as their cotton representative in Boston with an office at 50 Congress Street.

Morgenthau Says Tax Proposal Modest; Asks Federal Economy

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24 — Presenting the biggest tax program in American history, Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury, quietly told the House Ways and Means Committee today that, "With the world on fire," the "new taxes will seem a small price to pay."

Offering plans to raise an additional $3,500,000,000 on top of present taxes, he said:

"Such an increase is without precedent, but the situation confronting us today is also without parallel. We are faced with a greater challenge than any in the history of the Republic."

Answering committee questions, Mr. Morgenthau said he thought Congress could save "one billion dollars" by cutting down on Federal nonessentials not connected with defense or relief.

Rival Tax Plan

Mr. Morgenthau's appearance was analogous to the appearance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer before Parliament with a new budget. But unlike the British budget system which makes the Ministry's tax proposals final, the Treasury's carefully worked out plans are simply a point of departure for a turbulent revision by both Houses of Congress. Already a rival tax plan has been tentatively offered by Colin B. Stam, chief tax consultant of the joint committee on internal revenue taxation, imposing less heavy rates on middle income tax brackets than Mr. Morgenthau proposes.

In a brief preliminary statement today, Mr. Morgenthau declared:

"We are big and rich and strong. We are economically better able to carry this load than any other people in the world. The American taxpayer stands ready to take this burden in his stride."

Modest Proposal

The Treasury estimates that government expenses next year will be $19,000,000,000. Two thirds of this will go for defense. The Treasury proposes to borrow one third of the total amount and to raise the rest by taxation. Current taxation now yields $9,200,000,000. To fill out the "two-thirds" formula, an additional $3,600,000,000 in taxation is needed. It is to raise this new sum that Mr. Morgenthau presented his recommendations today, offering them, he said, as "a modest proposal" in view of the extent of the national emergency.

Instead of being able to apply immediately to defense $39,000,000,000 now allocated for such expenditures, Mr. Morgenthau warned that, "Many people assume from this figure that we are going to spend most of these $39,000,000,000 in the coming fiscal year.

"Our studies at the Treasury have shown that unless we greatly speed up our production effort, not much more than $12,000,000,000 will be spent for defense purposes in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.

"We shall find ourselves spending less than 15 per cent of our national income for the national safety," he added.

Plea for Economy

Mr. Morgenthau made a strong plea for governmental economy in items other than defense, and for purposes "of relief and security from want."

Asked by Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts if Congress had co-operated thus far in such economies, he referred to the pending agricultural appropriation bill which the Senate recently increased by $238,000,000 in the single matter of parity payments, over the budget recommendation. Mr. Morgenthau deplored congressional action in exceeding the budget figure, and urged economy.

"We have remained curiously static," he said, "in our conception of what to spend on those things not directly connected with defense."

Mr. Morgenthau said no one class should be singled out for punitive tax action and that the new taxes should be spread out fairly.

"The American people do not intend that any of their number shall grow rich and fat out of this country's danger."

Daniel Bell and John L. Sullivan, Under Secretaries of the Treasury, testified along with Mr. Morgenthau.

Answering questions, Mr. Morgenthau indicated that the nation might save $1,000,000,000 in current expenditures on CCC, NYA, and public works in view of the nation's fiscal necessity and the increased tempo of the defense program.

"Nothing would help the Treasury more in its coming campaign to sell defense bonds, starting May 1, than a strong economy drive of Congress to cut down the non-essentials," Mr. Morgenthau said.

He said that if investors can be convinced that the Government intends to economize and keep finances on a sound basis they will be glad to buy Government paper.

$80,000,000,000 Income

Mr. Bell told a questioner that national income is now running at the rate of $80,000,000,000 for the present year, and Mr. Morgenthau added that it was a "safe" prediction that national income would reach $90,000,000,000 in the fiscal year starting next July.

Mr. Sullivan presented the Treasury's tax recommendations, outlined in this paper yesterday. The program calls for heavy surtaxes on personal incomes, a corporation surtax, new and increased luxury taxes, upward revision of the estate and gift taxes, and higher levies on liquors and tobacco.

Attacking proposals for a general sales tax, Mr. Sullivan said it "would fall more heavily on the very lowest income groups," besides being expensive to collect.

"The Federal revenue system," Mr. Sullivan said, "is still heavily weighted with consumer taxes."

The Treasury seeks to rely heavily on "ability-to-pay" taxes like the graduated income tax. He attacked consumption taxes as burdening consumers without regard to family needs.

"Increasing reliance on 'ability-to-pay' taxes," he said, "is essential if our economy is to continue at reasonably high levels of national income after the stimulus from our armament expenditures is reduced."

Ease Tax on Middle Incomes

Prior to Mr. Morgenthau's testimony today, a modified tax plan had been offered to the House committee by Colin B. Stam, its chief tax consultant, designed to lighten the proposed income tax burden on those of low or middle brackets who would be most severely hit by the Treasury proposals. The middle class brackets, in which Congressmen's own $10,000-a-year incomes fall, have always been favored, it is alleged, in the age-old rivalry between the Treasury, which would equalize the tax burden, and the Congress, which has "soaked the rich" through high surtaxes, and also tended to impose excise taxes, which fall most heavily upon consumers and the poor.

The alternate committee or Stam proposal starts surtaxes at 6 per cent after a flat $2,000 exemption. The Stam proposal would tax lightest where the Treasury hits hardest, on taxable incomes up to $20,000. The Stam proposals would raise some $500,000,000 less than the Treasury proposals on income taxes, it is estimated, due chiefly to lighter treatment on the middle brackets. This shortage would be made up principally, it is understood, by increasing the excise and consumer taxes.

Consumer taxes, according to the Treasury, are necessary, as a revenue-raising measure, but they are "regressive" in character, falling proportionately more heavily upon the poor. They are taxes on "bread-and-butter, rather than on fur coats," according to one Treasury expert. The Treasury has proposed many of them under its own schedule, but feels the chief inequality at present is upon the middle-income brackets.

Du Pont Quarter Net Drops to $1.77

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. reported earnings on its common stock of $1.77 a share for the March quarter compared with $2.04 a share in the like 1940 period.

The 1941 period earnings were after setting aside $17,143,000 for federal income taxes under the existing law and $3,500,000 provision for contingencies. The March, 1940, quarter was after setting aside $4,205,000 for federal taxes and without provision for contingencies.

Reading Co. 1940 Income Highest Since 1931

NEW YORK (AP)—"The Reading Company's operating revenues in 1940 were the highest in any year since 1931," Edward M. Scheer, President, said in his annual report to stockholders.

"Receipts from the transport of anthracite were greater than in any year since 1936, from bituminous coal since 1931 and from general merchandise since 1930."

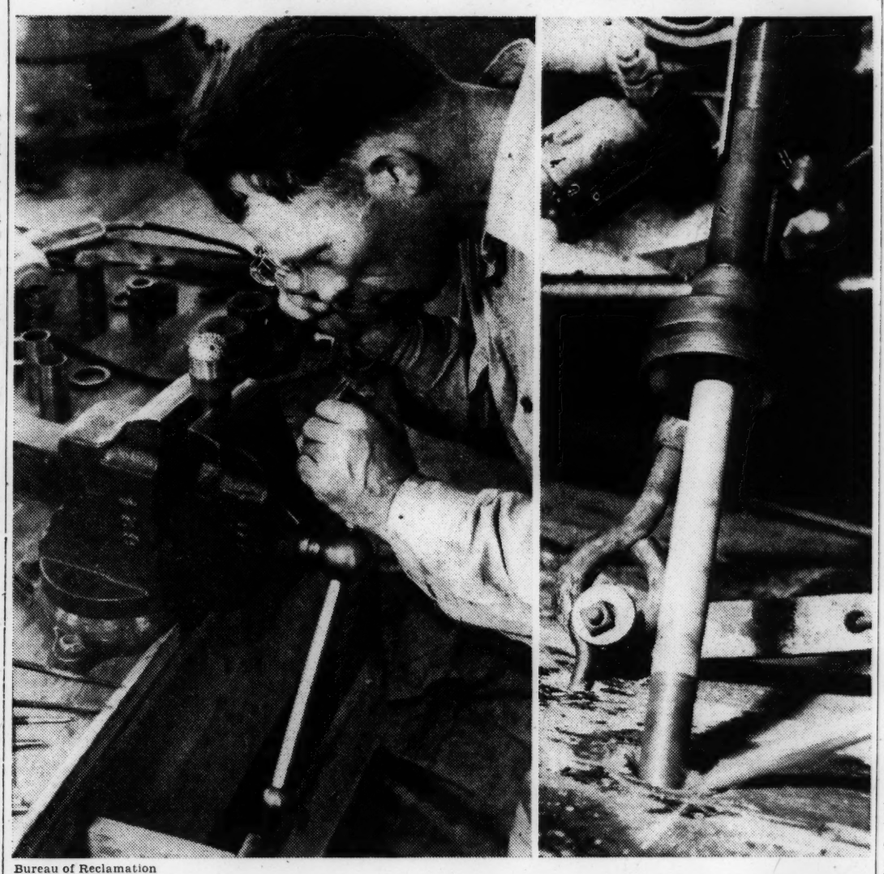
The report showed total operating revenues in 1940 were $63,797,976, an increase of 12.4 per cent over 1939.

Profits last year, previously reported, were $6,427,217 or $2.59 a common share, compared with $4,721,651 or $1.37 a share, in the preceding year.

General Cable Corporation

NEW YORK (AP)—General Cable Corporation reported net profit of $1,006,006 in the March quarter, equal to 65 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $727,425, or 23 cents a share in the like 1940 quarter.

Diamonds Aid U. S. Defense Effort



Bureau of Reclamation

Left: Dome-shaped bit that will penetrate any material, except perhaps a stratum of diamonds. The drill setter is checking the alignment. Right: Anchored to a tunnel wall at Boulder Dam, this diamond drill chews its way, with a drink of flowing water to wash away the cuttings.

Diamonds: Increasingly Useful To America's Defense Program

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Diamonds—$25,000 worth of black carbonadoes and bortz chipped diamonds—are used annually by the Reclamation Bureau in the construction of great irrigation dams. Diamonds—$6,000,000 worth—are used by the United States and Canada each year in the production of defense materials.

Diamonds to cut steel and saw stone. Diamonds to turn out machine parts. Diamonds to drill rocks, etch metals, draw wire, and to true grinding wheels of carborundum and emery. With defense measures causing increased demand for diamonds, industry is now using 75 per cent, by weight, of all the diamonds mined. "It is not impossible in future decades," Sydney H. Ball, diamond authority, told a meeting of jewelers in New York, "that in a few of the diamond-mining districts the mining of gem stones may be considered a by-product of industrial stone mining."

Harder Than Steel

The diamond's quality of hardness is what adapts it to industry. While brittle enough to break if dropped on a hard surface, this gem, made of pure carbon (like graphite "lead" in a pencil from which it differs on atomic structure), is almost twice as hard as steel. The black and chipped diamonds, unsuitable as gems, make excellent industrial materials.

England, realizing the value of diamonds for war use cut off the sale of rough diamonds to Antwerp and Amsterdam by South Africa, when war was declared, in order to forestall Germany's purchase of industrial diamonds in Belgium and The Netherlands.

So hard is the diamond that aluminum alloy pistons and other such parts can be trued on a lathe with a diamond-pointed tool to one ten-thousandth of an inch from standard. For use in drawing wire, diamond dies of different sizes are made through which wires can be drawn to the desired diameter. Enough copper, used in making radio wires, can be drawn through such a die to circle the earth 20 times before any enlargement of the die takes place, according to a booklet on diamonds issued by Arthur Crafts and Company of New York.

Diamonds with holes bored in them are also fitted into oil nozzles used in the furnaces of our homes and factories, where a constant, correctly shaped spray of oil is needed.

To bore such a hole a needle, impregnated with diamond dust, hammers away on the stone for about a week before the hole is bored. And this drilling costs seven times as much as the diamond itself.

Other industrial uses of diamonds are legion. They are used in phonograph needles; for knife-edges in delicate scales, in hardness-testing machines, as dies for extruding the "lead" in pencils, and for turning ivory, hardwood and bakelite into such things as billiard balls, bowling balls, and doorknobs.

Some Found in United States

Most of the diamonds found in North America, which amount is negligible, come from placer deposits in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and Canada, where they occur in the debris left by glaciers ages ago. A few diamonds turned up in California in the sluice-boxes of gold miners, and a few more in the eastern mountains from Virginia to Georgia. But such finds are so rare that they can be classed as "curiosities" only.

At Pike County, Arkansas, several thousand diamonds have been found in the "blue ground" or peridotite material, which closely resembles the volvanic pipes in which the famous Kimberly deposits of South Africa are located. The world's chief diamond producers are South Africa, Brazil, and Australia.

Impetus has been given to the present upward surge in the diamond industry by the promising laboratory attempts to produce artificial diamonds now being carried on at the General Electric Corporation in Schenectady, New York.

United Light May Dispose of Interest In Detroit Edison

NEW YORK (AP)—Management of the United Light & Power Co., a $500,000,000 utility holding company, was said to be considering divestment of its 20.2 per cent interest in the Detroit Edison Co. United, through the American Light and Traction Co., a subsidiary holding company, has 1,289,205 shares in the big Detroit utility, the investment valued at approximately $27,500,000 at current market prices.

William G. Woolfolk, President of United Light & Power, recently announced that the system intended to co-operate fully with the SEC in work out integration.

Detroit Edison, one of the richest individual integrated utility companies, serves all of Detroit and has broad outlets over adjacent territory. It derives about 96 per cent of its $60,000,000 gross annual revenues from electric operations and the remainder from steam, gas and water customers.

Bank Clearings Up Sharply in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings expanded sharply this week, some cities showing gains of 50 per cent or more over the volumes for the corresponding period of 1940, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Total transactions for 23 leading cities for the period ended April 23 were $6,704,461,000, a rise of 26.1 per cent over last year's $5,315,331,000. They were $1,023,779,000 above the previous week's turnover.

Fire Underwriters Plan National Fire Defense

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Board of Fire Underwriters has outlined, through its president, Col. Frank D. Layton, its program of "national defense through fire defense," to which the board's seventy-fifth anniversary activities have been dedicated.

"Problems of construction and water supply are frequently acute in making provision on short notice for large concentrations of men and in order to deal with these with maximum efficiency, we have arranged with fire insurance boards and bureaus throughout the country to station one or more fire protection engineers at each such project while it is under construction," Col. Layton said. "Our work in aiding the government in promotion of national defense is making current history."

Commonwealth & Southern

NEW YORK (AP) — Commonwealth & Southern Corporation reported for the March quarter net income of $4,953,859, equal to 8 cents a common share. This compared with $4,373,535, or 6 cents a share, in the first 1940 quarter.

Credit Council Hears Salary Loans By Banks Up 40 P. C.

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A rapidly expanding phase of banking—monthly repayment loans to salaried borrowers—was the main subject of discussion at the opening of the National Consumers Credit Conference of the American Bankers' Association.

Kenton R. Cravens, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, and Chairman of the Association's Consumer Credit Council, said that such loans by banks increased 40 per cent during 1940, with a total of $1,468,602,000 outstanding at the end of the year.

Installment loans against retail sales totaled $776,348,000, an increase of 43 per cent over the previous year, he said. Cash installment loans made directly to individuals for personal needs totaled $416,970,000, an increase of 34 per cent. FHA loans for modernization of homes amounted to $275,248,000.

Mr. Cravens estimated that banks now are handling between 33⅓ and 40 per cent of installment loan paper outstanding.

Value of Canadian Fruit Up in 1940

OTTAWA (CP)—Value of production in major branches of Canada's fruit-growing industry, exclusive of apples, was $7,415,000 in 1940, an increase of $472,000 from the $6,943,000 reported in 1939, the Agriculture Department said in an annual crop summary based on Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures.

The summary showed more raspberries and apricots were produced in 1940 than in 1939, but production of strawberries, cherries, grapes, peaches, pears and plums and prunes showed a drop.

However, shipping point prices generally were higher, and the total value of each class of fruit showed an increase.

Greatest production decline was the 33 per cent drop in cherry production, due to the "decidedly short crop" in Ontario.

Consumer Goal To Make Social Laws Effective

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—Enactment of social and labor legislation, the original goal of the Consumers League of New York, having been achieved, the future major task of the organization will be to campaign for efficient administration of these laws, according to speakers at the golden anniversary dinner of the League at the Roosevelt Hotel last night.

"The emphasis of government today has shifted from legislation alone to legislation and its carrying out through administrative activity," Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, formerly a secretary of the League, said. "The task of interpreting not only the purposes of social legislation, but of the machinery which has been built up for carrying out those purposes, of the relationships of the groups in the community to that machinery is the problem with which we must deal now.

"New problems of relationships between capital and labor and consumer arise with the growing complexity of our national life. We are in a period of transition to keep on with the improvement of our economic and social conditions."

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, formerly a league secretary; Mrs. Frederick Nathan, one of the founders of the league in 1891 and its second president, and Señora Isabel de Palencia, formerly Spanish Minister to Sweden, were other speakers. They hailed the league's 50 years of progress in improving living standards, especially among women workers.

Mrs. W. Russell Bowie, who retired as President of the League after presiding at the dinner, was succeeded by Dr. Jane Perry Clark, Professor of Government at Barnard College.

Pacific Coast Pay Rolls Rise, Business Soars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Stories of expanding pay rolls and swelling business activities are coming so rapidly, and with such regularity, that they are beginning to lose their news value under the pressure of the defense urge. The Department of Employment of the State of California now estimates that there are approximately 725,000 persons gainfully employed in Los Angeles County, a gain of more than 25 per cent over the figure for the overage in 1939.

Before the end of the present year the employment figure in Los Angeles County may increase to 800,000, not including agricultural wage earners, according to various estimates.

The Security-First National Bank index of employment in Los Angeles was 186.0 for the month of February, as compared to 177.5 for the last month of 1940, which means a gain of 8.5 points in one month.

"The spectacular rise in industrial employment continues with every indication that the present rate of increase, roughly estimated at over 6,000 new jobs per month, will be maintained for many months," reads the Security-First National Bank's prediction. "By summer new aircraft and shipyards will be seeking thousands of workmen."

California State Chamber of Commerce estimates that employment has gained 35 per cent and pay rolls advanced 55 per cent in the last 12 months.

Building activity in Southern California has continued at a rapid pace. Building permits to the amount of $7,804,586 were issued in this City during March, while the 14 southern counties of the State had building permits issued to the estimated value of $34,200,000 last month.

Back to the Fairways

With even the most northern fairways green again, the talk turns to matched irons, golf shirts and shoes worthy of the game. Many of the advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor have golf equipment bound to improve your game.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Banker Urges Key Economic Planning Body

NEW YORK (AP)—A comprehensive plan for America's post-war "economic world of tomorrow"—embracing widest national economic planning to make democracy and the system of free enterprise work for the average citizen—is advanced by Frank Altschul, Wall Street banker.

In a book entitled, "Let No Wave Engilf Us," Mr. Altschul calls for creation immediately by President Roosevelt of a Supreme Economic Council with a willingness "to re-examine the very foundation of our society and to contemplate even the most far-reaching changes."

Challenge to Moderates

Mr. Altschul, San Francisco born grandson of an Austrian immigrant, sub-titles his 60-page impassioned plea for preservation of democracy, "A challenge to moderates," and says, ". . . a movement of the center so radical as to be almost revolutionary is the only alternative to a revolution of the extreme right or the extreme left.

"Party lines serve to separate rather than unite men and women of like intent. A growing agreement in regard to objectives loses much of its potential strength in the face of an everlasting debate about nothing.

"Meanwhile, native Fascists bore within the councils of the Republican Party, while Communists and fellow-travelers throw their support wherever it may best advance their cause."

Mr. Altschul, who has worked in international economics as a member of the London and Paris connected banking firm of Lazard Freres, believes democracy in the United States cannot be preserved except as it becomes an avenue to express the legitimate aspirations of the average citizen for a better way of life.

He says the irreducible minimum of a better existence in this country consists of "opportunity, a decree of economic security and complete intellectual and physical mobility within a body of law."

"The methods which it is felt are best designed to accomplish these objectives," he said, "include a system of free enterprise within the framework of representative self-government and the institution of private property.

Seek New World

"The vast majority of the men and women of America wish to create a world in which they are no longer pushed about. They are out of patience with the arrogance of inherited wealth, with the insolence of pressure groups and with the bickering of bureaucrats. They know that these thing stand in the way of progress and that they must be brought within control."

Mr. Altschul, son of a banker and member of Yale class of '08, a collector and private printer of fine books, ends his own volume on America's future on a note of hope.

Speaking of his plan for a central economic planning body to be composed of representatives of the executive world, labor, academic men and government experts, he said: "We are planning to prevent in a period of post-war demoralization the loss of those essential values the war has been fought to preserve. We are seeking to give reality to the American dream.

"Once this nightmare of the tyrannies has been definitely banished, great creative forces will again be unleashed. The world is 10 years behind schedule. It is eager to make up for lost time. Men and women everywhere look to us to provide this opportunity. If the spirit of America is still responsive to our great traditions it is inconceivable that we should disappoint them."

Republic Steel Banks Big Furnace for Lack of Fuel

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—Republic Steel Corporation banked its huge No. 2 blast furnace and damped one of its four by-product coke batteries for lack of fuel. The blast furnace has been producing 1,000 to 1,200 tons of iron a day for the Bessemer plant. As a result of the shutdown, Bessemer schedules are being cut from 20 to 8 turns a week.

No. 2 is the fifth furnace to go down in the Youngstown district because of the fuel shortage.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, April 24

Sterling:	Today Cables‡	Prev. Day	Parity
	Europe †		
Switz'l-franc	.2321	.2319	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
	South America		
Arg'tina—peso‡‡	.2360	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1550	.1575	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4100	.4000	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2442	.2442	•
Shanghai—dol	.0526	.0526	•
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8837	.8812	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. **Paper rate. **1939 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 2³⁄₄s '47-45	108.16	108.16	108.16
1 3s '48-46	110.16	110.16	110.16
25 2s '50-48 Mch	102.3	102.3	102.3
1 2³⁄₄s '51-48	110.1	110.1	110.1
5 2½s '52-50	108	108	108
17 2³⁄₄s '60-55	111.4	111	111.4
1 2³⁄₄s '59-56	110.17	110.17	110.17
0 2¾s '65-60	110.31	110.31	110.31

New York City Bonds

137 3s '80	103½	103⅛	103⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P5s'53	45½	45½	45½
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	102	102	102
17 Alleghany cv 5s '44	81½	91	91
3 Alleghany cv 5s '49	81½	81¾	81¼
3 Alleghany 5s '50 st	57	56	57
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107⅜	107¼	107¼
21 Am & For Ps 2030	56¾	56½	56¾
1 AmIGChems½s'49	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 AmIGChems3½s'49cld	100	100	100
58 Am Int 5½s '49	100½	100½	100½
2 Tm T&T5½s '43	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
18 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107½	107½	107½
3 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107¾	107½	107½
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106	106	106
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	56½	56½	56½
3 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅛	106	106
11 Arm Dey 4s 55	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
10 AT&SF 4s 95	109¾	109¼	109¼
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99½	99½	99½
24 AT&SF 4½s 48	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110	110	110
10 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	101½	101½	101½
36 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79	78¾	79
15 A C Line cit 4s 52	74¾	74⅛	74¾
20 A C Line 4½s 64	66	66	66
7 A C Line 5s 45	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31	31	31
3 Atl & Wl 5s 59	95	95	95
13 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	68	67½	68
15 B&O 95 st A	37	36¼	36¾
12 B&O 95 st C	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝
71 B&O 2000 st D	36½	35¾	36¼
42 B&O 96 st F	36½	36	36½
370 B&O cv 60 st	29	28⅛	29
8 B&O 4s 48	68	67¾	68
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	56	56	56
1 B&O S W 50 st	48	48	48
7 Bang & Arro cn 4s 51	45¼	45¼	45¼
5 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	45½	45¼	45¼
7 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105¼	105½
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104	104	104
3 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
33 Boston&Me 4½s 70	28½	28	28⅛
8 Boston&Me 4s 60	72	72	72
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	90¾	90¼	90¼
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	105¼	105	105
40 Buf R&P 57 st	44¾	43½	44¾
1 Bush Term 5s 55	43	43	43
1 Bush Term 4s 52	68	68	68
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	74½	74½	74½
2 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	101	101	101
5 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	102	102	102
8 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	101¼	100⅞	101¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	99½	99½	99½
2 Can Nor 6½s'46	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Can Pac 5s'54	77¼	77¼	77¼
5 Can Pac 4½s'46	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
1 Can Pac 4s perp	61¾	61¾	61¾
3 Carn C&O 4s'65	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
5 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	94½	94	94½
1 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	4	4	4
1 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 Cen of Ga 5s'45	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
70 Cen Pac 5s'60	55	54⅜	54⅝
16 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	75¼	75¼	75¼
4 Certain-td 5½s'48	84⅝	84½	84½
1 ChpP&F (38) 4¾s'50	103½	103½	103½
2 C&O 3½s'96 D	103¼	103¼	103¼
34 Chi & Alton 3s'49	17½	17	17¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	84	84	84
10 CB&Q 4½s'77	76	75	76
1 CB&Q gen 4s'58	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98	98	98
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93½	93½	93½
14 Chi & E Ill inc '97.	24⅞	24¼	24⅞
17 Ch Gt Wn 1st 4½s 2038	36½	36	36⅜
15 Ch Gt West 4s'88	69¼	68⅝	69
10 Chi I&L 6s'66	10	9⅞	10
5 Chi I&L 5s'47	24	24	24
7 Chi I&L 5s'66	10	10	10
114 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	9¾	9½	9¾
47 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2¾	2⅝	2¾
13 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	38½	38	38½
14 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	38½	38	38½
45 CM&SP gen 4s'89	38	37¼	38
1 Chi&NW 6½s'36	29	29	29
2 Chi&NW gen 5s'87	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	15½	15½	15½
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	15½	15½	15½
8 Chi & NW 4s '87	23¾	23¾	23¾
9 CRI & P 4½s '52A	12¼	12	12¼
18 CRI&P 4½s'52A ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
12 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	2⅛	2	2⅛
15 CRI & P 4s '88	19	19	19
2 CRI & P 4s '88 reg	15¾	15¾	15¾
10 CRI & P 4s '88 ctf	18	18	18
36 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	11½	11	11½
2 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	10½	10½	10½
1 CSt'L&NOMem 4s '51	48½	48½	48½
6 CSL & NO 5s '51	75½	74½	74½
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 CHTH & SE inc 5s'60	52½	52½	52½
8 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106	106	106
5 Ch Un Sta 3¼s'63	100	100	100
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	93	93	93
1 Childs Co 5s '43	33	32⅞	33
1 Clear & Mahon 5s '43	95	95	95
53 CCC&StL 4½s '77	58⅜	57¾	58¼
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	55½	55½	55½
4 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	86¼	86¼	86¼
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Clev UnTerm 4½s '77C	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
45 Col & So 4½s '80	23¼	22¾	23
3 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 ComlMack inc '69ww	36⅞	36	36¾
3 Comwlth Ed cv3½s '58	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103½	103½	103½
2 Con Oil cv 2¾s '51	105	105	105
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110½	110½	110½
5 Consum Pow 3½s '67	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛
2 Consum Pow 3½s'65	108	108	108
1 Corsum Pow 3¼s	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Continental O 2¾s 48	104½	104½	104½
26 Crane 2¾s 50	99½	99½	99½
1 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	16½	16½	16½
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
7 Cuba RR 5s 52	18	18	18
199 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55⅞	54⅞	55½
41 D & R G 4s 36	12½	12	12⅜
34 D & R G West 5s 78	12½	12	12¼
2 D Moin & FtDAs 35ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
4 Det Ed 4s 65	111	111	111
5 Det Ed 3½s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Det Ed 3s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	21	21	21
2 Ed Ill NY 3½s 95	150	150	150
33 Erie rfg 5s 67	24¾	24¼	24¾
98 Erie rfg 5s 75	24⅝	24½	24⅝
17 Erie 1st 4s 96	92½	92½	92½
66 Erie2gen lien 4s 96	52⅞	52½	52½
3 Erie gen lien 4s 96 reg	52	52	52
5 Erie cv 4s 53 B	47¼	47¼	47¼
2 Erie & Jer 6s 55	94	94	94
2 Fairbnks Morse 4s256	107	107	107
2 FirstonT&R3½s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 FlaECst 5s 74	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	71½	71½	71½
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88½	88½	88½
7 GtNorRy 5½s 52	106⅛	106	106
17 Gt Nor 5s 73	100	99¾	100
4 GtNor 4½s 76 D	93	93	93
10 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
25 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97	97	97
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	83¾	83¾	83¾
13 Gulf Mob&N 5s 50	90	90	90
23 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	70	69¾	70
37 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	48	45	47½
6 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	109½	109	109½
24 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	84¾	84	84¾
32 HudsonCoal5s 62A	30½	29⅞	30½
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44	44	44
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	44	44	44
2 Ill Cen 4s 52 reg	42	42	42
13 Ill Cen 4s 53	43⅞	42⅞	43⅛
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¾	44¼	44¾
88 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44¾	43¾	44¾
16 Ill Cen 5s 55	52¾	52⅛	52¾
64 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	48¾	47⅞	48¾
24 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45	44⅜	45
13 Inland Stl 3s 61	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
7 IntGtNor adj 6s 52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
19 IntGtNor 1st 6s 52	14¾	14⅛	14¾
8 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	14	13½	13½
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
11 Int Paper 6s 55	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
9 Int T&T 4½s52	41¼	41⅛	41¼
10 Int T&T 5s55	43½	43⅛	43⅛
2 Jones&L Stl 3¼s61	97¾	97⅝	97¾
3 KCFtS&Mem 4s36	42¼	42¼	42¼
12 KCFtS&M 4s36 ct	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 KCTerm 4s60	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Kings Co E&P 6s97	163	163	163
5 Kings Co Lt 5s54	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Kresge Found 3s50	103½	103¼	103¼
10 Lac Gas 5½s53	61	61	61
3 Lac Gas 5s42	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
20 Lac Gas 5s39	94	94	94
5 L E & W 3s47	89½	89½	89½
2 LS&M S 3½s97	93	92¼	92¼
5 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	25½	25⅜	25⅜
5 Leh&N Emg 4s65A	95	95	95
3 Leh C&N 4½s54A	65¼	65¼	65¼
6 Leh C&N 4½s54C	63	63	63
2 Leh V C 5s74 st	40	40	40
1 Leh V H Term 5s54	46⅛	46⅛	45⅞
3 Leh Val NY 4½s50	47½	47½	47½
43 Lehigh V 5s2003 st	34¾	34½	34½
18 Leh Val 4½s2003 st	31¼	30⅝	31¼
25 Leh V 4s2003 st	28⅞	28½	28⅞
3 Leh V 4s2003 st reg	26¾	26¼	26¾
5 Leh Val Term 5s51	52½	52½	52½
27 Lig&My 7s44	119½	119¼	119½
4 Long Dock 3¾s50	95	95	95
4 Long Isl rfg 4s49 st	97	97	97
6 Lorillard 7s44	119½	119½	119½
3 Lorillard 5s51	123¾	123¾	123¾
3 Louisia & Ark 5s69	85⅞	85½	85½
3 Lou&N 4½s2003	98⅜	98	98
14 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	88⅛	88	88
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
1 Maine Cen 5s 45	80	80	80
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50½	50½	50½
6 Manati Sug 4s 57	32¼	32¼	32¼
4 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	74⅞	74¾	74⅞
48 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	110	109⅝	105¾
4 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¾	105⅝	105¾
1 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	42	42	42
10 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4½	4½	4½
7 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	11	11	11
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
26 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¼	10⅜	11¼
41 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	28⅞	28½	28¾
21 M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	11	10⅝	10¾
38 M-K-T 4½s 78	26¼	25½	26
37 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37¾	36¾	37¼
4 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	24¾	24¾	24¾
15 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	24⅜	23⅝	24⅜
111 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	24⅜	23½	24⅜
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	23¼	23¼	23¼
17 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	24½	23¾	24½
30 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	25	24	25
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	23½	23½	23½
91 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	24⅜	23⅛	24¼
14 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2	1¾	2
2 Montreal Tr 5s 55	40	40	40
13 Mor & Essex 5s 55	41¾	40¾	41⅜
43 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38¼	37¼	38¼
20 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42½	41⅜	42½
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 N Eng RR 4s 45	56¾	56½	56¾
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108½	108½	108½
2 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	78½	78	78½
2 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	70½	70½	70½
8 N Orl Term 4s '53	77	76	77
10 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	41	41	41
1 N N O Tex&Mss'56 C ct	37	37	37
3 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	39	39	39
3 NY & Putnam 4s '93	50	50	50
26 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66	65⅜	66
127 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59½	58⅞	59⅜
2 NYC cn 4s '98	64½	64½	64½
5 NYC cv 3½s '52	63	63	63
2 NYC&HR 3½s'97	85	85	85
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	62⅝	62½	62½
9 NY Chi & St L 6s '50	85	84½	84½
20 NYChi&StL 6s '41	97¼	97	97¼
2 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	72	71½	72
53 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	62½	61⅜	62¼
5 NY Ch & StL 3½s'47	95	94½	94½
15 NY Connect 3½s'65	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
2 NY Edis 3¼s 2'66	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	54	54	54
15 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	28	27⅞	28
19 NYNH&H 4s '55	25	24½	25
2 NYNH&H 4s '56	25	25	25
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	24½	24½	24½
12 NY O & W gen 4s'55	2¼	2	2
3 NY Prov & Bos 4s '42	100	100	100
3 NY Steam 3½s '63	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 NY Tel 2¾s '67	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Niagara Falls P3½s'66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103	103	103
5 Norfolk&Sou 5s'41 ct	92¾	92¾	92¾
12 Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	20½	20	20½
24 Norf Sou 5s'641 A	20½	20	20½
5 Nor Am Co 4s'39	106	106¾	106
5 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	105¼	105	105¼
132 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69½	68¼	69½
8 Nor aPc 5s 2047 C	61	59	61
20 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	61	60	61
54 Nor Pac 4½s2047	57	56	57
58 Nor Pac 4s'97	78¾	78½	78⅝
6 Nor Pac 4s'97 reg	45⅞	45¾	45⅞
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	42	42	42
7 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	109½	109½	109½
2 Ohio Ed 4s'67	109½	109½	109½
12 Ohio Ed 4s'65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Ontario Tran 5s'45	103	103	103
2 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s'46	114	114	114
4 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	80	80	80
10 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	110⅜	110¼	110¼
1 Pere Marq 5s'56	108	108	108
9 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Phila Co 5s 67	106	106	106
4 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	5½	5½	5½
6 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	19½	19⅜	19⅜
9 PCC & St L 4½s 77 B	110¼	110¼	110¼
9 PCC & SL 4½s 77	103½	103½	103½
3 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	54¼	54¼	54¼
3 Pen Co 4s 63	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Pen Oh&Det 4½s77	103¾	103½	103½
2 Pen PaLL 3½s 69	108½	108½	108½
6 Pen RR gen 5s 68	114¼	114¼	114¼
17 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	107	107	107
16 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	97¾	97	97¾
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Pen RR 4s 48	112	112	112
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96¼	96¼	96¼
10 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90½	90⅜	90⅜
8 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	87⅜	88⅜	87⅜
29 Pere Marq 5s 56	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
6 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59B	54½	54	54
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60CC	54½	54½	54½
15 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	82	81¾	82
1 Prov Sec 4s '57	4	4	4
44 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s '68	109¾	109¾	109¼
4 UubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
4 Purity Bak 5s '48	104½	104½	104½
12 Ready 4½s '97A	84¼	83¾	83¾
1 Readd 4½s '97 B	83	83	83
20 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	69	68⅝	68⅝
27 Republic Steel 4½s '61	103⅝	103½	103½
11 RI Ark & La4½s '34	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
11 StLIM&SR&G '33	68¼	68	68¼
2 StLPub Svc 5s '59	71	71	71
1 St L S F 5s '50 B	13	13	13
8 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	12½	12½	12½
122 St L S F 4½s '78	14	13½	14
29 StLSF4½s '78ct st	13½	13¼	13½
96 St L S F 4s '50 A	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
12 St L S F 4s '50A ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
10 St L SW 5s '52	25	24¾	25
28 St L SW rfg 5s '90	15½	15	15½
7 St L SW 1st 4s'89	75½	75¼	75½
10 SP&SC SbLA1½s '41	9	8¾	9
53 SA&A Pass 4s'43	91¼	89½	890¾
101 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7¼	6⅞	7¼
33 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6¼	5⅞	6¼
18 Sea A L 4s '50 st	12¼	11¾	12¼
3 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
42 Sea-AlFla 6s '35 A st	3¼	3	3¼
1 Shell Un 2¾s '61	97½	97½	97½
2 Silesian-Am 7s '41	45	45	45
15 So Bell TAT 3½s '79	105⅛	105	105⅛
110 Sou Pac 4½s '68	52¾	52	52¾
175 Sou Pac 4½s'81	52⅞	51⅞	52⅝
221 Sou Pac 4½s '69	52⅞	51¾	52⅝
50 Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	68¾	68¼	68⅝
150 Sou Pac cit 4s '49	50¼	49⅝	50⅛
113 Sou Pac 3¾s '46	66¾	65½	66¾
102 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	53¾	53	53¾
11 Sou Pac SF Ter 4s '50	87½	87	87½
38 South Ry 6½s '58	86½	86	86½
30 South Ry gen 6s '56	82⅛	81¾	82⅛
26 South Ry cn 5s '94	93⅜	93¼	93⅜
30 South Ry gen 4s '56	83¾	83¼	83½
101 South Ry gen 4s '56	105½	105	105
1 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	102	102	102
2 Texark & Ft S 5½s '50	93¼	93¼	93¼
4 Tex Corp 3s '65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Tex Corp 3½s '59	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	74	74	74
15 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	74	73¾	74
24 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	74½	74	74½
6 Third Ave aj 5s '60	18¼	18⅛	18¼
4 7th & 8th Sts 2nd 3½s'60	96	96	96
12 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111½

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday.
Morning, 11.79mc. (25.4m). 17.75mc (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m., Service at 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening, 6.04 mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m). Chimes radiocast 6 p. m. Service at 6:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building:
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 2:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 5:15 (tentative schedule) p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays 15.35mc (19.8m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 2:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 2:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Third Sundays, monthly, 3:30-4 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Lectures on Christian Science

Sunday, May 11, 2 p. m., Auspices 10th Church New York, WRUL and WRUW. 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4 m) Eastern Standard Time.
Tuesday noon, May 13, 11:15 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, 15.13mc (19.8m), 17.75mc (16.9m), WRUL and WRUW.
Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time add 5 hours and on and after May 3 add two hours additional for British Summer Time.

Milk Bottle Tops For Denmark Coins

COPENHAGEN (AP) — Denmark is cashing in on old milk bottle tops.

The aluminum from the caps is being reclaimed for stamping new coins to replace the copper now in use. During the past few months, housewives have collected 26 tons, producing 1,000,000 stamped coins.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FURS

GENUINE EASTERN MINK COAT (taken in trade), perfect condition, guaranteed for 5 years; originally $1,500, now $325 for quick sale; 10 months to pay. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Illustrated catalogue of new furs free on request.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MANUFACTURER has line of aprons (pinafores) to sell to retail stores on commission basis. MRS. J. ROLBECK, Belvidere, Illinois.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRONX, N. Y.—7 rooms and dinette, modern 2-family house, 1265 Elder Ave., Phone Sedgwick 3-0909 or Tivoli 2-3535.

Just completed—Modern—In private home HEAT—HOT WATER—GAS REFRIGERATOR—PRIVATE ENTRANCE—Spacious grounds, fruit, garden, outdoor fireplace, garage; 2 minutes to 2 bus lines, 20 minutes to George Washington Bridge. Tel. Englewood 3-0263 (New Jersey).

N. Y. C., CENTRAL PARK WEST 65 (66th St.)—Attractive penthouse, living room, bedroom, small kitchen, ample terrace facing park; $1900. Brett, Wyckhoff, Potter, Hamilton, Inc., EL. 5-6900. ALLISON.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C. (200 W. 54th)—Attractive, complete, 3 rooms; May to Sept.; sacrifice. Write Box S-15, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

RENT FURNISHED MAY 1 TO SEPT. 25 ATTRACTIVE PARK AVENUE APT. (51st)—Subways; 2 quiet bedrooms with baths, living and dining room, kitchen, maid's room; silver and linen optional. PL. 8-0253, or write Box K-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Second-floor, two-family house, 3 large sunny rooms; private entrance; heat, hot water, refrigeration. Call Fl. 9-7817.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., 10 min. N. Y. C. 4-room apartment, unfurnished; all outside windows. STillwell 4-7766.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., 96 Locust Ave.—Apartments, private house, separate entrances, porch; grounds; Frigidaire, oil burner, fireplace, tapestry walls, large rooms; convenient trans.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR 4-0660

FARMS FOR SALE

LOCATED at ATHENS, MAINE—108 acres, good buildings; will sell for $2,500 to close estate. For particulars address J. D. TULLER, Red Bank, N. J.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS JACKETS and SCARFS VERY REASONABLE
FUR STORAGE—Fullest Protection Guaranteed —MINIMUM RATE $2.00—Repairing—Remodeling. LET US CALL FOR YOUR FURS. Phone LOngacre 5-4047. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328 7th Avenue, corner 29th Street, N. Y. C.

HAIRDRESSING

AL, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
188 Fulton (nr. P. O.), Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hemp. 1633 Parking in Rear of Store

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN to teach automobile driving, with car preferred. DYERS AUTO SCHOOL, 1068 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Stad. 8500.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WILSON POINT, South Norwalk, Conn.—Colonial house, 9 rooms, 4 master bedrooms, including 2 maids' rooms and 3 baths, including one maid's bath; 2-car garage; hot-water heat, oil burner; about 1¼ acres Sound view property, deep-water anchorage; restricted beach club, tennis; price $23,000 quick sale; owners leaving town for business reasons. C. VANDENBERG JR., Tel. Norwalk 6405.

HOUSES TO LET

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y., 8912 116 St.—7-room house furnished; 2-car garage; from June to September. SMITH.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

HUDSON RIVER WATERFRONT ESTATE of 5½ acres, owner's home; 15 rooms, 5 baths; six smaller modern dwellings on leases; income producing; private swimming pool; property well landscaped; suitable locations for 5 more dwellings; a safe investment with excellent prospects of increase in value and income; within an hour New York City; price reduced for quick cash sale. Write Box X-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

$1 COVERS NEW ENGLAND
Canada and the Adirondacks. 428 homes and farms for sale or rent. Fully described and illustrated in attractive 140-page magazine. Send $1 to PREVIEWS INC., 50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

Local Classified
(Continued)

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Central (W. 57th), will share business office, $15.00 monthly; references. Write Box B-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

QUIET, secluded home for those needing rest and study; good meals; $3.00 daily. Mrs. D. S. Andrews, South Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

OWEN SPENCER
Piano Tuner and Rebuilder
Reconditioned pianos for sale
Wads. 3-1064 or Kl. 6-0943 (N. Y. C.)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—Select rooms near The Christian Science Mother Church; transient or permanent. MRS. BREADMORE, 230 Mass. Ave., Suite 3. Tel. Com. 1037.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Light, comfortable room, with or without garage; board optional. MULLER, 158-26 78 Ave. Republic 9-8447.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway-70th), 4-B—Redecorated, outside; running water; singles; piano; transients; elevator. Endicott 2-7985.

N. Y. C., 85th St. (1264 Lexington), 7-S—Beautiful corner 4-window, suitable 2; also single; telephone, elevator; after 12.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Washington Christian Science church, preferably resident of District of Columbia. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of four working days each week required, Commission basis.
Write Box L-1, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE girl, tennis, swimming, waitress experience, desires to serve where needed at camp. 209 New York Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER wishes position; willing, alert, accustomed to responsibility. Write Box W-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY—REAL ESTATE EXPERIENCE, knowledge bookkeeping, desires position. PL. 3-1507, or write Box P-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood—Remington—Royal—Corona—Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Ch. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1251.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 5-7113 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howland's "News Column of the Air" at 9:45 every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Morning—Station WICC.

BRIDGEPORT'S MOST COMPLETE DEPARTMENT STORE
HOWLAND'S

LIFE INSURANCE
Limited Amounts Issued Without Medical Examination
STANLEY JACOBY
211 STATE STREET DIAL 3-0103

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers' Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

HARKABUS
Bakery and Luncheonette
1081 Broad Street

READ'S
Call 3-1151 for CERTIFIED COLD FUR STORAGE

GREENWICH

CHARLES P. MASON, Inc.
Low Cost Automobile Insurance
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

READJUST RADIO
to New Frequencies
and Test Tubes—$1.50
The Greenwich Electrical Co.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 548

Engagement and Wedding Rings
W. D. WEBB, Inc.
117 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 124

PICKWICK THEATRE
GREENWICH 3760
LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI
in Person Conducting All American Youth Orchestra
THURS. EVE., MAY 15TH
ALL SEATS RESERVED
$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00
Plus 10% Federal Tax

LOMA
The Perfect Food Plant

1 lb. can 10c	25 lb. bag $1.50
5 lb. can 45c	50 lb. bag $2.50
10 lb. bag 85c	100 lb. bag $4.00

Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 005

GREENWICH
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The only authorized agents for
Elizabeth Arden
Toilet Preparations
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RENT
SELL
REPAIR

All Makes of Typewriters
Standard and Portable
National Typewriter Co.
247 ASYLUM STREET

This is the place to buy
GOOD THINGS TO EAT
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue
Phone 32-4672

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

RHUBARB PIES,
3 sizes
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

MERIDEN

NEW
SPRING FOOTWEAR
in Arch Preserver and Styl-Eez Shoes
All Fittings by X-Ray
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 Colony Street

SPORTS COATS
SLACKS
POLO SHIRTS
Stockwell's

Distinctive Spring Styles in Coats and Dresses
NOW Store Your Furs at
CHERNIACK'S

MIDDLETOWN

DODGE PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Haythorn Motors, Inc.
Telephone 3770 100 Main Street
Washing Polishing Lubricating
AAA ALA

EMPIRE Shoe Rebuilders
Shoes Repaired to Look Like New
Suede Shoes a Specialty
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked
147 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

Anna Borg's Corset Shop
Corsets and Brassieres
Authorized Agent for
CAMP CORSETS
Phone 486 9 Court St., New Britain, Ct.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

SYKES & LIBBY
INC.
Jewelers for 27 Years
Watches and Diamonds
808 CHAPEL STREET

The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES
INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE. 8-8107

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-3829

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

FUEL OIL **WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING** BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

SPORT CLOTHES *for Spring*
Sport Coats, Slacks, Jackets, Sweaters and Shirts. Everything a man needs for a Glorious Spring Out Doors.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.

Downes-Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

D'ALESSANDRO BROS. FURRIERS
148 BEDFORD STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.

Why Not Bank With
THE FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
129 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD CONN.

Misses', Women's
Spring Coats and Suits
Specially Reduced!
H. FRANKEL & SONS
Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

WATERBURY

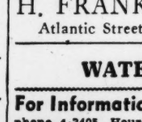
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Headquarters for
Sporting Goods and Fishing Tackle
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

Join our St. Mary's
All Wool Blanket Club
Buy it now and pay for it weekly
$15.98—98c down—$1.00 weekly.

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
OUR GREAT SALE
of Women's Apparel begins today
Liebeskind
33-35 East Main Street

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our 40th Anniversary Sale
is a good chance for you to really save on all lines of dry goods. Everything in the store is reduced in price except a few items nationally restricted by law.
Come help us celebrate


Spring Housecleaning Days Are Here!
Let us help you with the Redecorating
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

Time for Gabardine Suits
All sizes and colors for the boy and the man of the family
$19.95 to $30.00
St. John & Sullivan
70 South Main Street Phone 4-4822

Is an Old Habit keeping you in the Wrong Corset? Our modern corset department can fit you to complete comfort with an eye to loveliness . . . Come in and let us give you 1941's silhouette and a fresh, new, comfortable kind of control.
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296
Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461

Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE TUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

New Spring Styles
Now Being Shown
PAUL HOCHEDER
1211 W. Baltimore St. Ph. Calvert 5210
Merchant Tailor

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CURTAINS
At Killip's we have a staff of experts skilled in cleansing and refinishing curtains. They'll be safe here because we handle them with the same care you would bestow upon them yourself. For better curtain cleansing phone 5-3311.
Get the Killip Quality Laundering Company

WE'RE MOVING
Watch for our new location
Save on quality furniture during our
REMOVAL SALE
L. J. HOVER
76 State Street Phone 4-8113

"No order too small or too large"
Danker
121 North Pearl Street

WHITNEY'S
is Albany's Center for
Carole King Frocks and Jean Harper Coats
MISSES-JUNIOR SHOP ON SECOND FLOOR

R. H. **MILLER PAINT** CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

COLOR STYLE CHART
may be borrowed at either
Sherwin-Williams Store
314 Central Ave. or 480 Broadway

HARRY SIMMONS CO., Inc.
Broadway at Madison Avenue
Good Furniture
Moderately Priced
Dependable Since 1865
Open Evenings by Appointment

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

GOOD SHOES
Moderately Priced
Men—Women—Children
BENNET and TRACY

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSES—SHRUBS—TREES
Everything in Hybrid Tea Climbers and Polyanthus ROSES
See our stock before buying
Let us help you with your Fertilizer Problems
CONKLIN-SULLIVAN CO.
111 Washington Street

NEW
SUMMER SHOES
For Women
I. Miller Footsaver
Carlisle Dr. Locke
Vitality Health Spot
Colors and Combinations of Colors of Every Conceivable Type
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

THANK YOU—
It seems to us an appropriate time to express our appreciation to you for the splendid response to our efforts to have for you the things you wanted at Easter. We hope to be deserving of your continued patronage during the year.
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
RUG SHAMPOOING
Curtain and Blanket Specialist
—Phone—
BEVERLY 8800

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered

14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

Excellent Food

Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-3 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENS & KELLY
Buffalo, N. Y.
49th Anniversary Sale
Now in Progress
We Give and Redeem "S&H" Green Stamps
Main Street at Mohawk

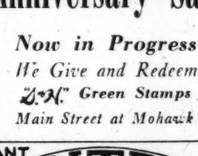
GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking—Remodeling
Alterations
All Work Guaranteed
4th Floor Sally Building 510 Main St.
WA 9753

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

ELMIRA

Use Certified
FUR STORAGE


Dial 6247
Protect your furs against moth damage. Use Certified, insured, Cold Storage. Just dial . . . our bonded messenger will call.
Inquire about "Hollanderizing"
Sheehan, Dean & Co., Inc.

SOCONY **Mobilgas**
Mobiloil
Mobilubrication
Time for Spring change over
DON WILLIAMS
Church and Hoffman Sts. Tel. Dial 29402. Route 17E.
Let Us Show You the Good Points of
SCHWINN BICYCLES
Balloon tires, Morrow brake, chromium-plated truss rods, sponge rubber filled seat, all welded frame. $24.95
Time payments arranged
THE GEO. W. PECK CO.
91 Lowell Road RI. 2367

NEW YORK

ELMIRA
(Continued)

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
"American Special" $124.95
Westinghouse Electric Stores
WRIGHT ELECTRIC CO.
118 N. Main Street Dial 2-0934

GLOVERSVILLE

Spring Weddings
Complete Outfits
Wedding Dresses
Bridesmaid Dresses
Bridal Veils
and Accessories
Martin & Naylor's
Department Store

BUY AT THE **Esso** SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN
Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

GEORGIANA, HUBRITE AND KAY DUNHILL
FROCKS
ARGERSINGER'S

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

Come in and see the new Imperial Washable Wallpapers for 1941
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

New Spring Styles in
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for women are here
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

Have you had your car **SEASON SERVICED?**
Change Now to Summer Lubricants
A GULFLEX LUBRICATION
Makes your car run smoother—longer
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

Low Overhead Quality Merchandise
W. A. MUNSEY
FURNITURE • FLOOR COVERINGS
BEDDING
Forest Home Phone 2006 Ithaca, N. Y.
"Out of the Way—Less to Pay"

PACKARD
Sales and Service
Storage—Washing—Lubrication
"MEL" COMFORT
SENECA ST. GARAGE
309 E. Seneca Street Tel. 2505

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS

Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

KENMORE

MRS. JOHN F. GREEN BEAUTY SHOP
Spiral, Croquignole and Machineless Permanent Waves
Hair Cutting and Complete Beauty Service
3142 Delaware Ave. DE 9719

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*
ROGER'S PLUMBING & HEATING SERVICE
Repair Work a Specialty

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.

Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

KELLOGG TYDOL SERVICE
Elmwood at Kinsey Aves. Ph. Ri. 9784
HOWARD A. HOFFMAN, Mgr
Formerly with Atlantic Refining Co. at Delaware and Shepard

Bill Kitson
MEATS
Bert Carnahan
GROCERIES
Elmwood Ave. at Wabash Ri. 0711

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Embassy Cleaners
FINE TAILORING
All Work Done on Premises
Cedarized Storage Bag FREE With Winter Garments Dry Cleaned
1922 PALMER AVENUE
We Call and Deliver Tel. 2318

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

Spring brings new fashions
for Infants and Children and accessories for Mothers at
Priscilla Prim
60 N. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1080
— RUTH HUSE —

FAR ROCKAWAY

Far Rockaway 7-2730
CROSSWAYS STORES, Inc.
Cleaners—Tailors—Furriers
We specialize in Genuine Re-Weaving
1904 Mott Ave, Branch 2125 Mott Ave.

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Fern Beauty Salon
Rendezvous for Women of Distinction
3 Items $1.00
Permanent $3.50 up
Cedarhurst 4972 433 Central Ave.

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7658-J, Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-7
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
159-18 Northern Boulevard
next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4445

NORTH SHORE TIRE CORP.
Arthur S. Ritter, Pres.
General Tires
Special attention to women drivers
HAWKINSON TREAD YOUR OLD TIRES
152-12 Northern Blvd. Flu. 9-2200

Edison's 1941 Combination
$63.20 VALUE FOR $29.25
Table Model Radio
3-Way Bridge Lamp
Pop-Up Automatic Toaster
CROKER-EVANS
41-27 Main St. Fl. 9-6056
Service With a Smile

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7860. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8301-2

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou 8-4786

FREEPORT

PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Quality Meats
and Pratt's Fresh Frozen Fruits and Vegetables
131 So. Main St. Ph. Free. 1946
FREE DELIVERY

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT
(Continued)

NEW WESTINGHOUSE LAUNDROMAT

Washes . . . Rinses
Dries. Shuts Off Automatically!

Ask for Free Demonstration in Your Home.

Snyder-Gervey, Inc.
"THE RELIABLE STORE"
45 So. Main St. Phone Free. 5414

LITWAK'S GREAT 19th Anniversary Sale
Greatest Values Ever Offered
Buy Now and Save
80 So. Main Street Freeport

GREAT NECK

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

R. A. Pyle Letter Shop
Printing—Engraving—Stationery
Multigraphing—Mimeographing
Greeting Cards and Specialties
9 Station Plaza, Great Neck 2920
Port Washington 506

Gilliar's For Gifts
Wide Selection of Perfumes. Delicious Chocolates—Famous Brands. Cosmetics to Suit Your Individuality
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

WINDSOR MEN'S SHOP
ARROW SHIRTS
WESTMINSTER SOCKS
MALLORY HATS
Open Evenings
105 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 422

Creative Decorators
Custom Made Slip Covers. Color Fast and Washable Fabrics. Twills, Gabardines, Glo-Sheens
3 pieces $29.95
SAMPLES ON REQUEST
114 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 755

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STYLE ART DECORATORS
Creators of Beautiful Homes
formerly 252 Fulton Avenue
now 75 Main Street
HEMPSTEAD 5539

Full line of Curtains, Draperies, Slip Covers and Upholstery. Special Sale on Slip Covers (6-Piece Set), Sofa (3 cushions), 1 Chair with cushion. Custom Made 22.50

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

EDW. MILLER
Arrow Shirts
252 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead
(Next to Franklin Shops)

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

HAM HAZELTON
TYDOL SERVICE STATION
383 FRONT STREET
HEMPSTEAD 673-

Free Decorator Service at your home at no obligation.
Call Hempstead 2960
Waverly Decorators, Inc.
Slip Covers of the Better Kind cut on your furniture. Six pieces 22.50
268 Fulton Avenue

BREWER & CO.
FURRIERS
Certified Cold Storage
Valuation over $100—2%
Valuation up to $100—Min. charge $3
117 MAIN STREET

SALE
Complete Line of Rugs and Carpets. Bigelow Carpets, Simmons Bedding, Kroehler Living Room Pieces.
FREE INTERIOR DECORATION SERVICE
Albert's Furniture Co., Inc.
267 Front Street

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4388

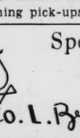
JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
SEAT COVERS $6.95 up
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Enna Jettick *For Women*
JAY'S BOOTERY
37-56 82nd St. HA. 9-9248

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

For Conscientious Service
Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
3764 86TH STREET
MENDING—DARNING—BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries



Sport Shirts $1.65
Geo. L. Brown
HABERDASHER—HATTER
37-46 82ND STREET HAV. 9-8509

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

Founded 1870
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS
APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS

Walter's Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Delicacies
Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
172-35 Hillside Avenue REpublic 9-7080

FUR STORAGE
Call Jamaica 6-1407
J. & J. BRONSTEIN, Inc.
89-56 165th Street
Estab. in Jamaica 10 Years
New Garments Made to Order
Remodelling—Repairing
Large Selection of Ready-Made Furs
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

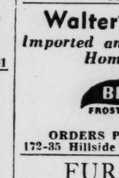
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles.

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155



Adelaide's
SMART HATS at $1.95
Atlantic Ave. at Sunrise Highway

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
Second Street Lynbrook 2777

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3220

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

Telephone Fieldstone 3-4405
QUEENS VILLAGE AWNING & SHADE CO.
Edward Kuck, Prop.
Window Shades, Awnings and Venetian Blinds
Table Pads and Flags
248-43 Jamaica Ave., Bellerose, N. Y.

Bellerose Florist
Fieldstone 3-2654
A. F. BUNCE
Flowers for All Occasions
248-48 Jamaica Avenue
BELLEROSE, L. I.

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

SUPER **Faust** MARKET
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"
Groceries, Vegetables, Dairy Products, Meats
Also Merrick Rd. and 225th St., Laurelton, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Spring Styles

$6.95
Treadeasy, Wilbur Coon, Matrix. Edwards Shoes for Children
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
Vi. 7-3254 111-21 Jamaica Avenue

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440
Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893

G. F. Ritter & Son
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

Emil Fehrenbach
Upholsterer and Interior Decorator
Slip Covers, Draperies, Furniture Repairing
126-08 Liberty Ave. VIrginia 3-1844

CARL KOEHLER
Friendly Advice on Home Furnishing
Fibre Rugs
Slip Covers Furniture
VIginia 9-0845 107-05 Jamaica Ave.

FUR STORAGE
Now Is the Time to Store Your Winter Coats
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Avenue at 104th Street
RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

FREE DELIVERY
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HENRY'S DELICATESSEN
86-18 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-2005

NEW YORK

Long Island

RIDGEWOOD

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL
Oil Burners and Heating Equipment
WILLIAM E. WOOD
631 Merrick Road Tel. 7436

HERMAN BROWN
Men's Wear

Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
9 No. Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
PEAT MOSS
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Telephone Rockville Centre 3848—3868
STADTLANDER'S
COMPLETE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Lowest Priced Service Market in Town
247-249 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Emile **Harper Method**
Let Scientific Skill and Long Experience Give Your Next Permanent Wave.
82 North Village Avenue R. V. C. 1317

ST. ALBANS

Phone LA. 8-3403
BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Hardwares—Electrical Appliances
Gifts—Radio Tubes—Toys
Paints
201-14 LINDEN BLVD., ST. ALBANS, L. I.

VINCENT'S BEAUTY SALON
201-16 Linden Blvd. Tel. Lau. 8-3552
St. Albans, N. Y.
Modern Hair Stylist
Permanent Waving Expert on Modern Methods.
Where the Promise is Performed

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

NICHOL'S SERVICE STATION
Boston Post Road and Barry Avenue
Phones 468—3194—24-Hour Service
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE
GAS, TIRES, OIL, BATTERIES
AUTO REPAIRS and TOWING

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

MOUNT VERNON

Tel. Oakwood 9696
Chas. Rockwell & Co., Inc.
WILLIAM W. FULLER, Mgr.
Fertilizers—Lawn Seeds
Peat Moss—Top Soil—Lime
400 N. MacQueston Parkway
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

"Service that Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouses, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
A Complete Line of New Furniture
OAkwood 8802 27 So. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

M. R. FITZGIBBON
45 S. 3 Ave. Oakwood 8577
MOVING STORAGE
Fine NEW Furniture
at exceedingly low prices
Mrs. Goldie Seydel, Furniture Advisor

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046

CLARENCE G. MARTENS
REAL ESTATE
Sales Rentals Appraisals
10 East First Street, Oakwood 7338

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Distinctive Furniture Reasonably Priced
BURGER'S
26-28 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD *Creami-Rich* MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Nepperhan 4200, New Rochelle 3232, Oakwood 8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
WEBB MOTOR SERVICE
Complete Automotive Service
New Rochelle 5996
720 North Avenue, Opp. Beechmont

KOMAR ELECTRIC COMPANY
All Household Appliances
Jobbing and Repairing
313 North Avenue
NEW ROCHELLE 2799

Reg'n. Samp Outfits
Visit Our Camp Shop
Everything from a blanket pin to a tent.
LIEBMAN'S
OUTFITTERS TO CHILDREN
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 2770
510 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Kathryn Hagert INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 2809

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC
ARTHUR F. OLSEN Pres.

"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
490 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. NR. 8220—NR. 1170

I. B. Cohen & Sons, Inc.
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
C-2
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ for ... year, or ... months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEL. DEWEY 9-2083
Bein's Beauty Salon

Zotos Machineless Permanent Wave
Residence Tel. Dewey 9-1852
1111 Kings Highway, Bet. 12th St. and Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sterling Palace Garage
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
SOCONY
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

TEL. BUCKMINSTER 2-5907
MRS. HELGA NELSON
THE HARPER METHOD SHOP
885 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Upstairs, Room 212
PERMANENT WAVING

MEN'S WEAR
SUITS and TOPCOATS
$25.00, $30.00 and $35.00
Shirts, Ties, etc.
BUDGET ACCOUNTS SOLICITED
COLIN BROTHERS
958 Flatbush Avenue
Between Albemarle and Church

Tel. Buckminster 4-9596

Florette Beauty Salon
HAIR STYLISTS
Specializing in Permanent Waving
Soft water used exclusively
1926 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEL. BUCKMINSTER 2- {1368 1369
G. YOUNG
QUALITY MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats and Sea Food
1240 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn
Bet. Ditmas and Newkirk Aves.
Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268

Acme Employment Agency
321 NINTH STREET
Near Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples | Referenced Help of All Nationalities
Chambermaids | Private Families
Gen. House Workers
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NU-SWIFT
CARPET CLEANERS CORP.
1555 60th Street, Brooklyn
Serving Brooklyn, Forest Hills, L. I. City and Lower Manhattan
TEL. WINDSOR 6-0654

UPHOLSTERING
of home and office furniture
SLIP COVERS—DRAPERIES
made to order and hung
We also clean and repair furniture
CARL W. SCHWABE
188 WEST 10TH ST., N. Y. C. CH. 3-7458

Staten Island

DONGAN HILLS

ANTHONY BISSO
42 Whitaker Place Don-Hils 6-2623
Grower of
Choice Plants and Cut Flowers
PERENNIALS and ANNUALS

NEW DORP

Koch-Hall Paint Company
16-18 New Dorp Lane Ph. Don Hills 6-0323
Wallpaper and Paints

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

SALES—SERVICE
CHEVROLET
Dependable Used Cars
ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1316 Castleton Avenue, W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

NIAGARA FALLS

Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

Morre's
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT General Electric Appliances. Irons. Clocks. Philco Radios. Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters. Toastmasters

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued.)

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
We have everything you need for the Garden, Painting, Housecleaning and Mothproofing.
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

A. ARCHIGIAN
UPHOLSTERING
SPRING RE-FRESHENING
Attractive Slip Covers, Dainty Chintzes for Draperies
Tailored Fitting
Furniture Repairing
Curtains Venetian Blinds
197 SPARKS AVENUE PELHAM 0380
Budget Prices

PORT CHESTER

Don't Miss Our
6TH GREAT ANNIVERSARY SALE
Saturday, April 26, to Saturday, May 3
KAPLAN'S DEPARTMENT STORE
36-40 No. Main Street

While prices are still low shop and save at
Joseph Tunick Sons Inc.
103-105 No. Main Street

GABERDINE SUITS
for Men and Young Men
25.00 and 37.50
I. GOLDBERG, SON

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
Invites You to Visit
The Homeplanners' Shop
Completely re-decorated with Home-Guild Furniture by the famous Grand Rapids Furniture Makers' Guild.
Fourth Floor
LUCKEY PLATT & COMPANY

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

The NEW Wallace's
Phone 2760 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Cookies

Warm weather calls for a variety of crisp, tasty cookies that melt in your mouth. Fill up your cookie jar.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN STREET PHONE 3503

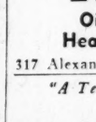
ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108 Hours 10 to 12 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

pillsbury Florist
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 796

SCHAFER HEATING CO.
Exclusive Dealer for
LENNOX
Oil—Coal—Gas
Heating Equipment
317 Alexander Street Stone 3308
"A Tenth Ward Institution"

PARMELE ESSO SERVICE
1051 Dewey Ave. cor Birr St.
Glen. 7396 H. T. Parmele



THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
681 Clinton Avenue North

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN OR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS
FURRIERS
Telephone Monroe 84-84

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 6
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and Oil Burners
262 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Groceries
BIRDS EYE
Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 3050

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
Wick PRINTER
Telephone 2222

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

PLUMBING • HEATING
AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3500, W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

and after play
AMSTERDAM DAIRY MILK
and plenty of it!
315 Clinton Street—Phone 6-2351
Also quality cottage cheese, buttermilk, Dari-Rich, eggs, butter.

MAXWELL RUG CLEANERS
"The only modern plant between New York City and Rochester."
Phone 6-5700
DAVID V. MAXWELL, Owner

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Continental Noodle Soup Mix 3 for 25c
1291 Rugby Rd. Phones 4-4461, 4-4462

JOSEPH'S
CLOTHES SHOP
513 State St. at Barrett

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

The CLEAN FRESHNESS of Spring

Make over a room, or the whole house, just with beautiful domestic and imported wallpapers, and durable quality paint. See

William S. WRIGHT
1032 State Street Phone 6-4092
Interior decorating service also available

FLOWERS
VAN CURLER GREEN HOUSES
SARATOGA ROAD
Near Freeman Bridge
Phone 4-8566

Barneys
For MEN'S WEAR

SCOTIA

NORGE ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Sherwin-Williams Paints
ROOFING—PLUMBING—HEATING—HARDWARE
G. E. Van Vorst Co.
47 Mohawk Avenue Phone 6-4211

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HEAR
HAMMOND ORGAN
NOVACHORD—SOLOVOX
Clark Music Co.
416 S. Salina St. Syracuse, N. Y.

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

BELL BROTHERS
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
1013 North Townsend Tel. 2-6518

COMMANDER FOOD CO.
3 Super Markets
2706 South Salina Street
2363 James Street
1641 East Genesee Street

ASSOCIATED Laundries
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Quality Services
Phone 2-8121

MUNCY'S FOOD MARKET
Quality Meats, Produce
Groceries
1919 South Ave. Tel. 4-6913

P. J. Fibison
3 HOUR DRY CLEANING
1329 South Salina St. Tel. 6-3610
Opp. Sears, Roebuck

Eakins Sterling Diner
"Just Good Things to Eat"
1136 South Salina Tel. 3-9728

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

HOLZWARTH'S
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
1004 Lancaster Av. Tels. 6-2121, 6-2122

UTICA

Style Moderate Price Qualtiy
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

Smart Fashions
Holeproof Hosiery
Frank A. Howard Co.
231 GENESEE STREET

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 231

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN

NORTHERN ICE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Manufacturers and Distributors
Crystal Clear Ice Cubes in Any Quantity
Air Conditioned Ice Refrigerators
Phone: 1096 465 Martin Street

MRS. MABEL CORNWELL
AVON
will bring fine Avon products to the privacy of your home for your leisurely selection.
Ph. 1544-R 822 Academy St.

Women's Reversible Coats
Crosby Sq. Shoes for Men
U. S. Royal Tires
Wilson Sporting Goods
JONES RUBBER CO.

Phone 949 419 Clay Street
MISS WILFREDA'S
Beauty Salon
FREDERICS PERMANENTS
Perfect Service in Quiet Comfort
Wilfreda Irene Munk

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Peg McCauley
HATS $1.95
Hats Made to Order and Remodeled
Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. Eves. until 9 P. M.
149 Grand St. Next to White Plains Post Office

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Your Paint Problems Solved!
Borrow a copy of the famous PAINT AND COLOR STYLE GUIDE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
"STYLE PERFECT" WASHABLE WALL PAPER
135 EAST POST ROAD W. P. 3420

PONTIAC
The New LEADER for 1941
For a Better Deal See
WHITE PLAINS-PONTIAC
61 Westchester Ave. W. P. 10100
473 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 10101

• STORAGE
• CLEANING
• REPAIRING
"Work done by Experts"
THE RUG MART
171 EAST POST ROAD W. P. 100
Opposite Altman's

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

AUTO DRIVING SCHOOL
HAROLD B. FOULIS
1012 Mamaroneck Avenue
White Plains, N. Y. W. P. 4282

Emmadine FARMS Inc.
Direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

William G. Pittman & Co.
Painting and Decorating
"A Reputation for Quality"
40 Depot Plaza Tel. W. P. 8388

SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS
Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 6540—6541
52 Lawrence Street

Your Paint Problems Solved!
Borrow a copy of the famous PAINT AND COLOR STYLE GUIDE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
"STYLE PERFECT" WASHABLE WALL PAPER
1 Manor House Square Nepp 508-509

SALE ON ALL
Monarch Canned Fruits
Yonkers' Leading Dairy
473 South B'way — Tel. YON 9155
PIONEER MINCED RAZOR CLAMS
Sold Here
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Exclusively for Men
• DE ROBERTS •
BARBER SHOP
This thoroughly masculine department is a great favorite with men. The most modern equipment. Telephone service at every chair.
47 Main Street Tel. Yon. 6435

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

Daily Features Page

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Two new series of stamps have been announced by the Soviet Government's Commissar of Posts and Telegraph. One of the series will commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the acquisition of the Kirghiz Province by annexation. There are two values in this set. The 15-kopecks value pictures a horse and his native rider. The 30 k. value gives us a view of the mining industry. In the foreground is a miner carrying a machine drill. The second series of stamps also numbers two values, and is issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the fall of the Turkish fortress of Ismail at the hands of the Russians under Suvaroff on Dec. 22, 1790. The 15-kopecks value pictures the assault on the battlements of Ismail, with Suvaroff directing the attack. The 30k. value shows a portrait of the Russian Field Marshal, Alexander Vasilyevich Suvaroff.

Yugoslavian stamps issued in honor of the Second Philatelic Exhibition of the Croatian Stamp Society.

Dominican Republic—Three new stamps have made their appearance. These new stamps are the 1c., light green color, showing a view of the Fortress at Trujillo over which are flying two Dominican flags; the 2c., orange-red, shows a view of the Statue of Columbus which stands in the City of Trujillo, and the 10c., red-brown, also shows the Statue of Columbus.

Nicaragua—The long heralded commemoratives for the 100th anniversary of the first postage stamp have been received. The design shows the first Nicaraguan stamp and to the right of it a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill. These stamps are for airmail use and the values are the 2-cordobas, light brown, the 3-cordobas, dark blue, and the 5-cordobas, carmine.

Switzerland—A new stamp has been issued to herald the spring farming in the valleys. The stamp pictures a one-horse and one-man plow team at work in the field. The year date appears in the upper left and the value in the lower right hand corner of the design. The name of the artist, Aldo Patocchi, appears in small letters at the bottom right hand corner of the stamp and the name of the printer, Courvoisier, at the bottom left hand corner.

United States

No further advice has been received with regard to the proposed new series of airmail stamps and the stamped envelopes, but it is expected the Post Office Department will soon send out a news release.

On May 1 a new series of Postal Savings stamps will be placed on sale at some 17,000 post offices throughout the country. The design of the stamps will show a Minute Man and the motto, "America on Guard." The new stamps will be in the denominations of 10-cent, red; 25c., green; 50c., blue; $1, gray, and $5, brown. All stamps will be the size of the ordinary postage stamp and when the value of the postal savings stamps purchased reaches $18.75 they may be turned in for a Defense Bond which at the end of 10 years will bring its owner $25.

Switzerland issues a new stamp to promote farming.

A Verse for Today . . .

I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you.—JOHN 14:18.

In Lighter Vein

Ideal Job

He had managed to get a job as collector for a gas company.

"Take this master key and go round and empty all the coin boxes; get all the pennies and shillings," said the manager.

He was gone for three weeks. Then he walked into the office and announced: "Can I have another key? I've lost t'other one."

"Certainly," replied the manager. "But where have you been all this time? The cashier has stopped late every Friday night expecting you to come for your wages."

"What!" exclaimed the man, beaming, "do I get wages as well?"—Tit-Bits.

Canny

The battle for Bengasi was in full swing. The colonel of a Scots regiment was jealous of the large number of prisoners the Australians were taking, so he called his men together and offered 2s. 6d. per hundred prisoners brought in.

The next day a Scotsman marched in with 800 Italians; the officer paid him £1, at the same time asking how he had managed to get so many single-handed. The Scot replied:

"I bought them from the Australians at a bob a hundred."—Tit-Bits.

The Summer Vacation

40 weeks of anticipation
Add 10 weeks of bustling preparation
Plus 1 to pack and reach the station
Leaving 1 of final realization.

Economical Way

"I can afford to look at the best," said the shopper.

"How fortunate," interrupted her friend.

"When I'm just looking," continued the other.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The capital of Uruguay.
2. A European thrush, having a pearl-gray head, black tail, and deep brown back.
3. Idaho; 180 feet high.
4. The two recently opened subway stations in Boston's newest subway, which is an extension of the oldest in the United States.
5. Duke University; called for James Buchanan Duke, benefactor of the college.
6. Lake Michigan.
7. A fortified town in Ceylon, India.
8. The United States and Mexico; this treaty ceded New Mexico and California to the United States, signed February 2, 1848.
9. It was established in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1886; this year marks its 75th anniversary.
10. A U. S. army fort 25 miles from Tampa, Florida.

Did You Ever Wonder

If a Straight Line Always Is the Shortest Distance Between Two Points?

An exception to the general rule is that a straight line between two distant points as shown on a map may not be the shortest air-line distance between those points. Lindbergh, for example, flew what is known as a "great circle route" between New York and Paris. This would appear as an arc on the map, but would represent a shorter air distance than a straight line.

* * *

If There Is Any Animal That Can Throw Its Voice?

The cony, which is also known as a pika, little chief hare, or rock rabbit, is said to be distinguished as being the only fur-bearing mammal capable of throwing its voice. When attacked by an eagle, for instance, the cony hides in cracks in the rocky cliffs. Its shrill cry is repeated again and again, but each time the sound seems to come from a different point, so the eagle hunts in vain for the hiding place of the furry little ventriloquist.

* * *

Why Ships Are Spoken Of as "She"?

In the Latin and Teutonic languages from which modern languages derive many of their words, inanimate objects were given masculine or feminine gender. Thus, the sun was masculine; the moon, feminine; and trains and ships also were found to be of the feminine gender. The idea has been carried over into modern times, and we still speak of a ship or a train as "she." A curious additional point may be mentioned in that in Norwegian and Swedish, the word "ski" is pronounced "she," and in the ancient Norse poetry, ships were called "skiis (or 'shes') of the sea."

How the Dutch Fleet Could Be Captured by Cavalry?

In the winter of 1795 the entire Dutch fleet was ice-bound in the Zuyder Zee. The French Hussars galloped across the frozen sea and captured the fleet, with the result that the government of the Netherlands collapsed and Holland was forcibly allied to France.—W. P. Keasbey.

Where Would You Find—

1. Montevideo?
2. A fieldfare?
3. Twin Falls?
4. Mechanics and Symphony stations?
5. A large southern university formerly known as Trinity College?
6. The body of water on which Chicago is located?
7. Kandy?
8. The two countries involved in the Guadalupe - Hidalgo Treaty?
9. The first Y. W. C. A. in the United States?
10. Fort DeSoto?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Allen L. Sutter, San Francisco

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on April 10:

"The Panhandler"
Ada Norris, Cockeysville, Md., Kathleen Starnes, Seattle.

"The Finishing Touch"
Bill Schwartz, La Moure, N. D.

"Grandmother's Sampler"
Jean Given Brewer, Hollywood, Calif.

"From Kettle to Consumer"
Ethel Blaney, Huntington Beach, Calif., Mrs. W. E. Brown, Whittier, Calif.

"The Cleaner Upper"
J. C. Bush, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

"The Right Kind of Lickin'"
Carmenita Andrews, Omaha, Neb., Mrs. Charles E. Boud, Sandy Spring, Md.

"Pot Luck"
Mrs. J. M. Williams, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

"Sweets to the Sweet"
Jane B. Allen, Springfield, Mass., Mrs. J. T. Christopherson, Silver City, N. M., E. M. Miles, Boston, Mrs. Ray K. Goodman, New York.

"Lickin' Good"
A. S. Baldrom, Los Angeles; Mary S. Ball, West Orange, N. J.; Myrtle Beach, Kansas City, Mo.; Anna C. Bentley, Chicago; E. C. Brown, Mount Vernon, New York; Marie Claussenius, Chicago; Dorothy F. Dearborn, Barrington, R. I.; Ellen Hunt Greene, Pasadena, Calif.; L. Winifred Ingraham, Seattle; Harriet P. Libby, Auburn, Maine; Mrs. A. C. Oakley, Billings, Mont.; Alice L. Ransom, Janesville, Wis.; Ethel G. Reed, Wakefield, Mass.; Leita W. Reeve, Kenwood, N. Y.; Miss J. M. Rice, Plainville, Conn.; Mrs. H. B. Roe, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Lillian Schmidt, Davenport, Iowa; Leota E. St. John, Brookline, Mass.; M. E. West, Springfield, Mass.; G. Meserve, Brunswick, Maine; Charlotte MacDonald, Long Beach, Calif. Isabella Hotchkiss, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Potlikker"
Pearl Cooley, Ardmore, Okla.; Stella Doyle Hailey, McAlester, Okla.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Spring Offering

Midland Park, N. J.

Every day in late spring the commuters on a certain railroad in New Jersey looked for the appearance of a little, round-faced, smiling man with a big white flour sack thrown over his shoulder. He was a farmer or woodsman from "up State"—and the sack was always filled with arbutus. This man had tended a piece of woodland so that it flowered in abundance of the sweet May blossoms, and every spring, on a sunny morning when the flowers were at their loveliest, he filled the sack and took a train for New York City. Conductor, trainmen, and all with whom he came in contact received a little bunch of the fragrant flowers. When the train reached the terminal he called to the first boy that he saw, and was soon surrounded by eager newsboys and bootblacks. He gave to them all until the bag was emptied. It was just a little treat of his own thoughtful devising, but once each spring he brightened the day for many city dwellers.

Daily Anecdote

Not Seagoing

Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, discussing budding playwrights, once remarked that their greatest defect was their lack of knowledge of the scenes they attempt to portray.

"Not long ago," Mr. Frohman remarked, "I read a manuscript play dealing with the sea. In the third act of this remarkable piece the Captain shouted to the mate,

"Are you bringing in the blunt end or the sharp end of this ship?"

"And in the fourth act, when the mate wanted the ship stopped he called out,

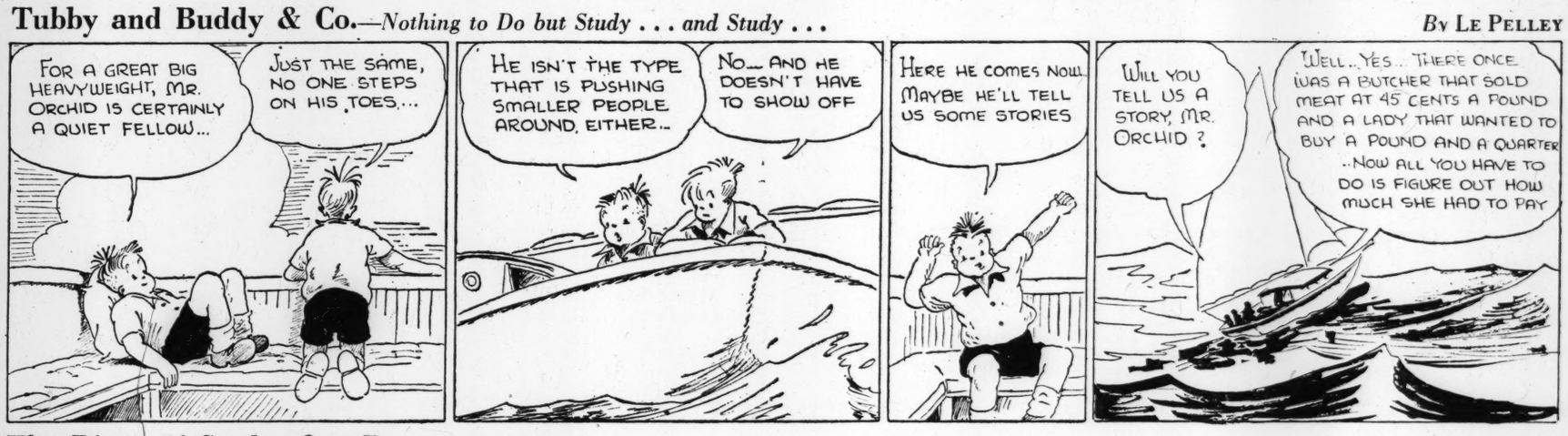
"'Whoa, whoa!'"

It's in the Taste

New and old potatoes may differ in flavor, but nutritionists have not found much difference in food value.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nothing to Do but Study . . . and Study . . .*

By Le Pelley


FOR A GREAT BIG HEAVYWEIGHT, MR. ORCHID IS CERTAINLY A QUIET FELLOW...
JUST THE SAME, NO ONE STEPS ON HIS TOES...
HE ISN'T THE TYPE THAT IS PUSHING SMALLER PEOPLE AROUND, EITHER...
NO... AND HE DOESN'T HAVE TO SHOW OFF
HERE HE COMES NOW. MAYBE HE'LL TELL US SOME STORIES
WILL YOU TELL US A STORY, MR. ORCHID?
WELL... YES... THERE ONCE WAS A BUTCHER THAT SOLD MEAT AT 45 CENTS A POUND AND A LADY THAT WANTED TO BUY A POUND AND A QUARTER ..NOW ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS FIGURE OUT HOW MUCH SHE HAD TO PAY

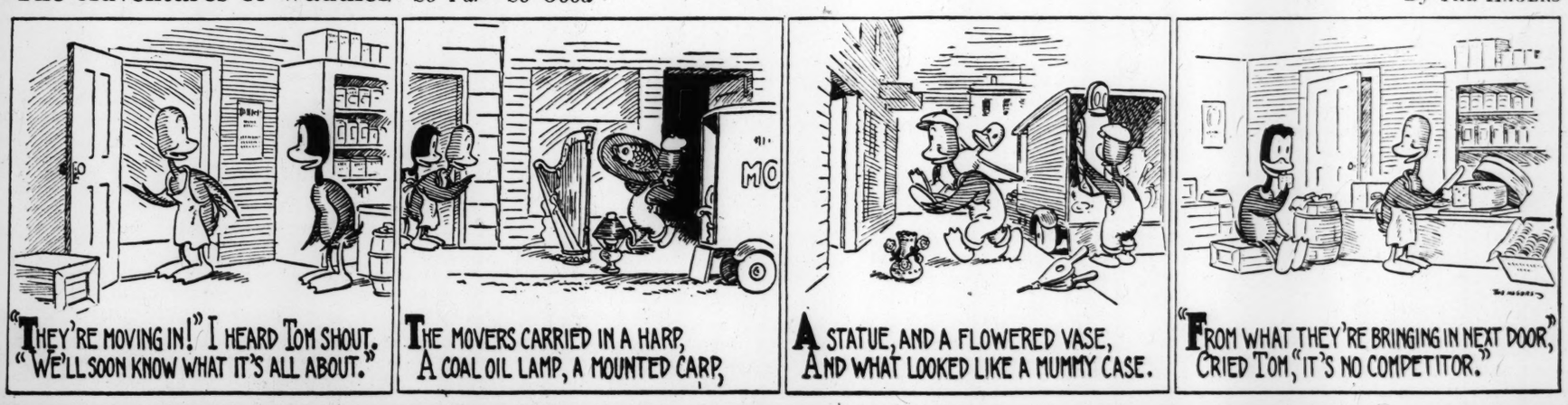
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Broad Hint*

By Rodgers

BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK APR 2026
I heard of a master today who needs a real good lesson—
KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK APR-20-26
For he neglects to keep plenty of fresh water where his pets can get at it—
REMEMBER APR-20-26 BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK
BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK APR-20-26
APRIL 20-26 BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK
So I got the Gloom Chasers together and we walked back and forth in front of his house until we were sure he had read our signs!

The Adventures of Waddles—*So Far—So Good*

By The Hagers


"THEY'RE MOVING IN!" I HEARD TOM SHOUT. "WE'LL SOON KNOW WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT."
THE MOVERS CARRIED IN A HARP, A COAL OIL LAMP, A MOUNTED CARP,
A STATUE, AND A FLOWERED VASE, AND WHAT LOOKED LIKE A MUMMY CASE.
"FROM WHAT THEY'RE BRINGING IN NEXT DOOR," CRIED TOM, "IT'S NO COMPETITOR."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Learning From Greece

The news from Greece should harden rather than dishearten the Anglo-American defense effort. It clarifies many aspects of the task ahead. It should not be glossed over. It is a serious defeat. British prestige is weakened. The position of Turkey becomes precarious. And the Nazis have come hundreds of miles closer to Suez.

The result might have been very different if, when the Nazis clearly threatened Greece by moving into Bulgaria, Britain had been able to move into Greece even 100,000 men adequately protected in the air and adequately supported by sea. Had America's growing Navy been doing some of the dozen things the overstretched British Navy has had to do, had American supplies been going for three months to the Red Sea in American merchant ships, had American planes been delivered in Greece and Britain in the quantities now being produced, the Nazis might have faced a real two-front war.

The Yugoslavs might have been saved, Turkey and Russia might have been stiffened, the whole outlook changed from desperate defense to hopeful attack. If—if—if this hadn't been another case of "too little, too late."

The only point of emphasizing this sad "might have been" is to bring out the "might be." Greece was not the main show. The key to this war is the British Isles as a base for British-American sea, air and industrial supremacy. And if the lesson of the Greek failure is learned there will be success in the vital struggle to hold Britain as a base. The question as to whether the too little, too late mistake is repeated in defending this last and greatest European outpost of democracy may soon be decided by the American people.

The failure in Greece was primarily one of too little concentration of available power on the battle front. It was first of all a shortage of air power and of protected sea communications necessary to deliver men and machines. That is the danger that hangs over the gallant defenders of the British Isles. It is the lack that must be made up before the Nazis can be tackled on the Continent with much hope of success. It comes down to American sea and air power taking an active part in hostilities or relieving British sea and air power of convoy and guard duty so it can be centered on front-line defense.

According to the latest Gallup poll 50 per cent of Americans oppose convoys. Yet 71 per cent favor convoys "if British defeat seems certain without them." How much chance will Americans take of defeat becoming certain? Is not the Greek defeat and the developing threat to Britain an alarm clock? This poll shows the basic position of Americans. Then how far can they risk being too late with too little in defense of a base much more important to them than Greece was to Britain?

Songs Across a Border

Canadian poetry is less known than it should be not only in the United States, but in Britain and in Canada itself. The cost of shipping across the vast distances of that sparsely populated country dissuades booksellers from placing orders unless a book is almost certain to sell. A Canadian publisher must remain primarily an agent for British and American houses, making Canadian books a sideline. Strong regional identities and loyalties animate Canadian literature. About one-third of the population from the time of the Confederation in 1867 to the present has spoken the French language.

The April issue of Poetry, magazine of verse, is a "Canadian Poets' Number," published as a gesture of friendship towards Canada. Canada is still experiencing its second flowering in poetry. This began in 1923. It replaced with the personal and dramatic the earlier leaning towards nature alone, evidenced in the first flowering begun in 1880.

In poetry, the interest of a small minority is no substitute for eager general sympathy. It is particularly fitting that the contemporary work of the United States's neighbors on the north should be introduced to Americans through Poetry, America's oldest poetry organ. Through the interest of the Canadian press in the issue, the fame of Canadian poets is also being spread in their own country. There is no more wholesome way in which nations may come to a closer mutual understanding than through a mutual comprehension of one another's arts.

A Boston Institution

Would Boston still be Boston without the Transcript? It would not have been before apartment houses began to take the place of the brownstone mansions along Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue. The sedate stone stairways and the recessed doorways were designed, it seems, especially to catch the evening newspaper and keep it out of wind and rain.

In an era of sensational trends in journalism, the Boston Transcript has stood as a stabilizing influence. It has reflected the best thought of a city famous for thinkers. It has recorded Boston life in a manner truly representative of Boston values.

Now, we are told, the Transcript may have to retire. It is one of Boston's oldest. But even after 111 years, retirement seems premature. Under financial stress, the Transcript may feel it must go. On the other hand, there may still be time left in which to persuade it to stay on the job for at least a few more generations.

The Transcript is not one of those papers that can fold up their tents like the Arabs and as silently steal away. It is an institution; it is only right that Bostonians should know of its possible departure in time, it may happily be, to prevent it. Many will join us in hoping that Boston is not to be left without its Transcript.

Blueprints for Taxation

The House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee now has before it two plans for raising increased revenue for defense. Presumably each would yield approximately the $3,500,000,000 considered necessary if borrowing is to be limited to one-third the total United States budget. But some important differences of method occur in the two schedules particularly as to personal income taxes.

In general, the Treasury Department's program is to raise rates steeply on middle-range incomes, beginning at the present exemption figures. The Committee's experts recommend instead a more moderate increase in these brackets—though still one that would quadruple the contribution of many persons—and would bear down somewhat more heavily than the Treasury in surtaxes on very large incomes, inheritance taxes, and excise taxes. Under either schedule a family with two children would pay over $300 on a $5,000 income.

A strange omission in both plans is the failure to recommend reduction of exemptions from the normal tax so as to bring considerable numbers of present non-payers into contact with the Treasury, and to increase collections generally. This would help justify the further boosts in high-bracket surtax rates. While middle incomes are a fertile source of revenue, these incomes are apt to be pretty rigid and to suffer more shrinkage in purchasing power during war time than incomes above or below them.

This year it costs a married couple, without children, $4.40 per $100 to cross the $2,000-a-year income line in the United States. Next year, if Treasury Department recommendations are adopted, this same transition would cost them $16.50 on $100. And still a couple that had increased its income by whatever amount up to just below the $2,000 line would pay no direct tax at all to the Federal Government.

Almost everyone agrees that taxes for defense must go up, but there is no reason why they should jump in the ratio of 16½ to 0 just where they begin to apply. If it be argued that excise taxes will reach the lower income levels, so will they be collected from all above the exemption line. And as for increasing the revenue from the middle income brackets, reducing the exemptions will accomplish that, too, by making taxable a larger portion of every income.

Doubtless the Ways and Means Committee will take some points from each plan and will draw up schedules of its own both as to personal income taxes and as to the corporate income, excess profits, excises, and other levies. There are cogent reasons for its extending the tax revision upward and downward rather than centering it unduly upon middle-class incomes—upward to assure the people that the wealthy are doing their share, and downward to extend a consciousness of direct taxation to several million voters.

The briefer an editorial paragraph the better, say some. But what we started out to say was that two successful novels of the past year top all records at 836 and 938 pages.

Two great enigmas: Stalin and the New York stock market.

Narrowing the Draft?

When the United States Selective Service Act was passed this newspaper felt that the maximum age for conscription should range higher than the 35-year mark eventually adopted. Now there is indication from President Roosevelt that the War Department may recommend even a reduction of that limit and the drawing of trainees almost entirely from the age group of the twenties.

It is conceivable that experience has shown draft boards have to sift through a disproportionate number of registrants to get a given number of selectees in the later age brackets, what with physical examinations and family or occupational deferments. Nevertheless, there are compelling reasons why it is desirable to have a reasonable sprinkling of mature men in the Army.

In the first place, the youngsters should not be left to feel that they have been thrown into a dangerous trade by men who shrink from service themselves. Possibly more important is the fact that thousands of men in their late thirties or forties are every bit as hardy as the youngest recruit in the company and have a lot of accumulated judgment, skill, and steadiness to give to the outfit.

By way of utilizing these resources there are at least two possible courses which might appropriately be considered in case the Army recommendations do point to a narrowing rather than a widening of the draft age.

One would be to raise the maximum age at which three-year enlistments are received for the regular Army, restoring it from the present 35 to the former 45 years. Another would be to permit men above the draft age to volunteer through the draft boards for one-year training, and for further training as potential non-commissioned or commissioned officer material thereafter if found fit.

The subject is far from closed. Both Congress and the Army should keep an open mind on it. They may well observe that, as industry is learning and as many incidents in Britain are illustrating, a man's usefulness is not limited by his years.

Our Readers Say—

Struggle and a "Glorious Opportunity"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The counsels of Dr. Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago carry great weight. He is a learned man. Yet his words please most the sordid and the cynical, the timid and the effeminate, while he is none of these things himself.

He says, in effect, that when a mob of cutthroats break into a neighbor's home to carry him off to slavery after looting the home—take no action. Remember your own imperfections. Try to perfect your own life. Don't attempt to play the policeman.

Many have been intimidated by lawless gangs, within our cities, as the result of this apathy. It is no novelty, except that now it is being attempted on a national scale.

The Yugoslavs saw it happen to Bulgaria. But at 4 o'clock one morning "Yugoslavia found its soul," and refused to be intimidated; China is finding its soul; England is finding its soul; and so is Greece. The attitude of Dr. Hutchins shows once again what a poor thing man's intellect is compared with his soul.

Today a struggle is on to defend life from death of slavery, right from wrong. It is an opportunity to take sides that does not come to a nation in every generation. It is a glorious opportunity for America.

Chicago — GEORGE E. DAVIS

Traveling via Monitor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I thought you might like to know how The Christian Science Monitor is helping at least one family along in England during this war. During the long winter evenings we naturally do quite a lot of reading, besides which I am always busy knitting.

Our newspapers are generally full of war news; so I am doubly glad to read the Monitor when it arrives. I read practically all there is in it, and many times the religious article gives us just the message we are needing at the time. Whenever any article is particularly appropriate I read it out to my husband and we both enjoy the blessing it contains. You may be surprised to know that while aid-raids are on and the guns are blazing away all round our house, I always delight to read about the holiday places which abound in America and Canada.

I love going to fresh places, seeing different people, enjoying scenery, etc. We have a car but on account of war restrictions we are not able to use it; so you can guess how many thousands of miles I travel in thought while reading of all the lovely places advertised in the Monitor. Sometimes I enjoy a trip through the Rocky Mountains or the great forests of Canada, . . . or maybe I enjoy a trip to Bermuda, Miami, Fla., and the other delightful places along the coast. So enthralled do I become that I almost forget the danger near at hand. . . . I travel many miles between tea-time and supper-time. . . . We are working people living in a suburban district, and will probably never travel very far afield. . . .

We carry on, and will do so, until victory is won. Our cause is right and just and we know we shall win through.

Liverpool, Eng. — MRS. M. PARKINSON

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"All in a Suit of Lincoln Green"

F. Wenderoth Saunders

In Sherwood Forest

Who Was Robin Hood?

One May morning, when Norman England was young, there fled into the confines of Sherwood Forest, according to the old ballads, a young man destined for centuries to be the idol of oppressed people everywhere. Hero of countless stories and figure around which fierce, periodic literary controversies have been waged, Robin Hood became a symbol of the idea which demanded from the Norman oppressors such fundamental conceptions of democracy as trial by jury, the Magna Charta, and the Parliamentary representative system.

At the beginning of the twelfth century when the few great oaks that now represent Sherwood Forest were saplings, that forest covered the whole western part of Nottinghamshire. Like the other forests of the realm it was a Crown possession reserved for the pleasure of the Norman king and the ruling class, a privilege enforced severely by law against any Saxon who dared to disregard it. It was safer for a Saxon to commit any crime in the calendar than it was for him to poach upon the king's deer.

Tricked into breaking the harsh forest law, runs the legend, Robin found a safe refuge in the deep glades and surrounded himself with a merry band of outlaws that have rollicked their way through the pages of literature and before the footlights ever since. The struggle between the Norman Sheriff of Nottingham, who is the villain of the stories, and Robin Hood, a Saxon, is not the tale of the law versus a mob of gangsters, but a conflict of ways of living, of races, and of ideas, the struggle of liberty against oppression.

* * *

The very essence of democracy is the spirit of fair play, and Robin Hood stands in literature as the perfect hero, no weak visionary but a stout yeoman who can twirl a quarterstaff or split a willow twig at forty paces with a gray-goose shaft. At all times, Robin maintains his status as a true gentleman. Even in the most famous of all the stories, he is satisfied with a revenge that is mild for the Middle Ages, especially on one who would have sent the outlaw to the gallows. In an effort to capture Robin Hood, the Sheriff of Nottingham holds an archery contest. Meeting guile with guile, Robin, disguised as a ragged stranger, wins the grand prize, and returns safely to the glades of Sherwood. His revenge consists merely of shooting a blunted arrow among the dishes on the Sheriffs table. Attached to the arrow is this sentiment:

Now heaven bless thy grace this day,
Say all in sweet Sherwood;
For thou didst give the prize away
To merry Robin Hood.

At Runnymede in the year 1215 King John, arch foe of Robin and all he stood for, signed the Magna Charta and handed over to the people of England rights which they have never relinquished. Ten years later the harsh forestry law was greatly relaxed, when Henry III signed the Charta de Foresta. By these acts, England was well started on the road to democracy at a time when the rest of Europe was to remain for centuries in the slough of thralldom.

* * *

Who was the real Robin Hood? He left a legend behind him. A score of real localities carry his name to this day.

Today it is as difficult to find the true Robin Hood as it was for the Sheriff of Nottingham to track down the legendary outlaw. Since the sixteenth century he has puzzled writers and researchers. No iron-clad evidence has been presented to prove that he did exist. Many of the stories that are associated with him are pure legends; but in the Middle Ages fact and fiction were blended unhesitatingly. Charlemagne and Alexander the Great were true historical personages, yet in the romances of the Middle Ages they were endowed with powers far more supernatural than any bestowed on Robin Hood.

His exploits hardly ever pass beyond the border of slightly exaggerated reality. In medieval fable Virgil was a magician; Robert MacGregor or Rob Roy was a real character, yet myth has begun already to confuse the facts about his career.

Some writers say that Robin was a mythical forest elf who appears also in the literature of other countries, but this similarity is due to the fact that he stole from the rich to give to the poor. English ballad writers from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries gave the name of Robin Hood to any robber leader who opposed the forest laws and was an accomplished bowman. To the Cumberland outlaws, Adam Bel, Cly of the Clough, and William of Cloudisdale, are attributed most of the characteristics and many of the adventures of Robin Hood.

Those who incline towards the view that there was a real Robin Hood point to the fact that the songs of Robin Hood were well-known and popular by the year 1362. Some think that there is a reference to him in the second edition of Piers Plowman which appeared in 1377. At any rate the story is full-grown by this time. In the Rolls of Parliament there is a direct reference to him in a petition presented in 1437 for the arrest of a robber, Piers Venables, who went into the woods "like as it had been Robin Hood and his meyne."

* * *

There is no basis for the fable that Robin Hood became the Earl of Huntingdon, as has been advanced popularly by story and cinema, but history does offer some slight hint that he might have been the third Randle, Earl of Chester, who lived in the reigns of Richard I, John, and Henry III.

History has one other important reference to a Robin Hood, but this occurred later in the reign of Edward II. Supposedly Robin was a follower of the Earl of Lancaster who was in revolt against the king. When the rebellion failed, many of the rebels fled to the forests and lived as outlaws. Edward II was tall, handsome, an athlete, and "one who delighted in the company of inferiors," in short having the same attributes that have been credited to Richard the Lion-Hearted in the Robin Hood stories. This reference mentioned is an exchequer document to show that "one Robyn Hode" received payment as a "vadlet" or "porteur du chambre." In this document, however, there is nothing to prove that he had any connection with the outlaw, and this name was common in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Most writers of fiction, including Sir Walter Scott, place Robin Hood in the three reigns mentioned previously.

No one can truly say whether the suit of Lincoln green clothed a fact or a fancy, but to all those who love adventure he still strolls blithely through the shades of Sherwood Forest to plague the Sheriff of Nottingham. We must all admire Robin Hood, especially him who, in the words of Scott's Black Knight, "does good, having the unlimited power to do evil, deserving praise not only for the good which he performs, but for the evil which he forbears."

F. WENDEROTH SAUNDERS

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

Worse Than Death

For neither in war nor yet at law ought I or any man to use every way to escape death. . . . The difficulty, my friends, is not to avoid death, but to avoid unrighteousness, for that runs faster than death. . . . And now I depart hence condemned by you to suffer the penalty of death. They [my accusers], too, go their ways condemned by the truth to suffer the penalty of villainy and wrong; and I must abide by my award. Let them abide by theirs.—SOCRATES as quoted by PLATO (431 B. C.-351 B. C.) in the "Apology."

The Wide Horizon

The Tree Belt Takes Form

By Haydn S. Pearson

Six years ago the whole American nation was vastly concerned with the pressing "Dust Bowl" problem. Millions of tons of top-soil were being lifted by the winds that swept across the prairie lands. And on the wings of wind, this good soil which represented the livelihood of thousands of farm families was wafted away. "Dust storm" was the popular label. They were more than "dust." Those storms, unless checked, would be aerial disintegration of a great farming area.

The full power of many men's thinking was directed to the problem. The United States Forestry Department, the Departments of Forestry of the State Colleges and Universities, county agents, the Farm Bureau, and farm study groups attacked the problem. The results are an amazing, and yet withal, perfectly natural answer to a problem attacked by groups who are unselfish and eager to apply the Golden Rule.

Specifically, an irregularly planted belt of trees is taking shape from the Canadian border on the north to the Texas Panhandle. In this belt 160,000,000 trees have been planted, in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. There are belts of shelter forests in 210 counties. During the season of 1940, a total of 3,191 miles of belts were planted on 5,517 farms. The plans for 1941 call for an additional 3,000 miles of these protective belts.

What is meant by the term "shelter belt"? In the terms of the forestry service it is an area at least one-fourth of a mile long and at least seven rods wide, covered with trees. The majority of the belts have ten rows of trees, and a dense planting of thickly-growing shrubs on the side from which the prevailing winds come. The trees used are such varieties as: cottonwood, American and Chinese elm, locust, mulberry, ash, oak, and willow. On the outside fringes for shrubs are used: wild cherry, Russian olive, honeysuckle, common lilac, and quail bush.

* * *

When professional foresters first began talking about a shelter-belt with untold millions of trees from Canada to Texas, there were those who said the scheme was visionary and impractical. The dreams of dreamers have always been labeled thus. But the situation for tens of thousands of farm families was a desperate one. The good soil which is the basis of farm operations was simply being whisked away in the recurrent dust storms. They depleted the farms, covered fences, and piled dunes of fine soil and dust against buildings.

But the foresters knew whereof they spoke. They could point out places where a belt of trees had saved the soil from surrounding acres. They experimented with various types of trees, quick growing, hardy types. They perfected the technique of planting and cultivation. The main object, to check soil erosion, was kept constantly in mind.

Now, after six years and with the co-operation of the farmers, the forest belt is becoming a reality. Experience has modified some of the original ideas. The first plan for a solid belt from north to south has given way to the plan of thousands of small belts, scattered irregularly in the general north-south line. Professional foresters pointed out that the latter scheme would offer soil protection to a great many more acres of farming land.

* * *

The establishment of a shelter belt forest is not complicated, but a few rules for success have been determined. These include: the right varieties of trees and shrubs, cultivation of the young trees for a few years to give them a good start, and fences to protect the trees from livestock.

A general plan has been worked out for the co-operation of the Government and the farmer. The Government supplies the planting stock, and sets out the trees. The farmer agrees to cultivate the young trees, to prepare the strip of land for planting, and to cultivate the rows as long as is necessary. The Forest Service agrees to replant any trees that do not grow. In the six States, the Government maintains thirteen nurseries where trees and shrubs are grown by millions. Trees are transplanted when they are between one and two feet high, and Work Projects Administration labor is used to do the planting.

A few interesting statistics include the following: Approximately two-thirds of the trees planted grow from the first planting. The net cost per tree is 5⅔ cents; 163,000,000 trees have been planted to date.

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